

THE DARTMOUTH BI-MONTHLY

A MAGAZINE FOR GRADUATES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

EDITED BY ERNEST MARTIN HOPKINS

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No. 2

IN other columns the BI-MONTHLY prints full information concerning the Rhodes Scholarships. Those who intend to take the examinations should inform Professor C. D. Adams, Secretary of the New Hampshire Committee, at once. The examinations take place January 17 and 18, 1907, at some place to be announced later. New Hampshire ought to be well represented as she has been heretofore, and if by a Dartmouth man again, so much the greater our pride! The honor of winning one of the scholarships is great. The specifications call for ideal college men. Mr. Rhodes said in his will:

"My desire being that the students who shall be elected to the scholarships shall not be merely bookworms I direct that in the election of a student to a scholarship regard shall be had to (I) his literary and scholastic attainments; (II) his fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports such as cricket, football, and the like; (III) his qualities of manhood, true courage, devotion to duty,

sympathy for the protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness, and fellowship, and (IV) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates, for those latter attributes will be likely in after-life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim."

A writer in a magazine of recent date has said that one of the advantages of a college education is that presumably it enables graduates to understand college catalogues. Nevertheless it remains true that however definitely facts are set forth in these annual publications, still the public, including college graduates, finds it difficult to grope its way through the intricacies of requirements for entrance and for the various degrees. The *Brown Alumni Monthly* in the October issue has an editorial which plainly endeavors

to be fair, but which falls into the inevitable tone of condescension to which we have become so accustomed in years past. Enumerating the causes for Dartmouth's growth, it says: "The ease of admission to certain of the Dartmouth technical courses is responsible in some degree for the great influx of Freshmen to the quiet New Hampshire town." The context relieves the sound of this

somewhat, but yet the implication should not be allowed to stand in view of the reality. Inasmuch as the facts are not always accessible to the seeker for truth, the BI-MONTHLY publishes herewith in parallel columns the entrance requirements for Dartmouth College and Brown University, with a few notes of recapitulation:

DARTMOUTH

A. B.

Required:

English	(4)
History	(2)
Mathematics I	(4)
Latin	(6)

—
(16)

and either

Greek	(5)
-------	-----

or

Modern Language	(3)
One Science	(1)

and either

Modern Language, 1 y.	(1)
History, 1 y.	(1)

—
(5)

—
(21)

BROWN

A. B.

I Required:

English
Algebra and Plane Geometry
Ancient History

II Six (6) points from the following, including at least 3 in ancient languages and 1 in modern:

Latin (elem. and adv.)
3 points
Greek (elem.) 2 points
Greek (adv.) 1 point
French (elem.) 1 point
French (adv.) 1 point
German (elem.) 1 point
German (adv.) 1 point

III One (1) point from the following:

Sol. Geom. and Pl. Trig.
1 point
Eng. and Amer. Hist. 1 point
Physics 1 point
Chemistry 1 point

Dartmouth has no degree corresponding to Ph. B.

Ph. B.

I Required:

English
Algebra and Plane Geometry
Ancient History (or Eng. and Amer.)

II Two or more languages required, aggregating at least 3 points:

Latin (elem.) 2 points
Latin (adv.) 1 point
Greek (elem.) 2 points
Greek (adv.) 1 point
French (elem.) 1 point
French (adv.) 1 point
German (elem.) 1 point
German (adv.) 1 point

III Free selection to complete 7 points with group II

Sol. Geom. and Pl. Trig. 1 point
History (That not presented in I) 1 point
Physics 1 point
Chemistry 1 point
Astronomy 1 point
Physical Geography 1 point

B. S.

Required:

English (4)
History (2)
Mathematics I (4)
Modern Language (3)

and — (13)
two { Mathematics II (3)
of { Latin, 2 yrs. (3)
Second Mod. Lang. (3)
History, two add. yrs. (3)

and — (6)
two { Chemistry (1)
of { Physics (1)
Biology (1)

— (2)

(21)

Specials:

Dartmouth will not accept special students, *i. e.*, students who cannot meet the requirements for admission to the Freshman class.

B. S.

I Required:

English
Algebra and Plane Geometry
Solid and Spher. Geometry
Freehand Drawing

II Two of three following:—

French (elementary)
German (elementary)
Chemistry

Specials:

Brown accepts special students, who may become candidates for a degree when they have met the requirements for admission.

Being interpreted, this all means that for the A.B. course the requirements at Dartmouth and Brown are about the same, except that in the case of those who present both Latin and Greek Brown demands a year of a modern language which Dartmouth does not; that Brown offers a course leading to the Ph.B. which Dartmouth does not, this course demanding in quantity about the same work required for the A.B. degree, but in its options being much more facile; that for the B.S. degree, the nearest approach to the technical courses referred to by the *Brown Alumni Monthly*, Dartmouth requires more than Brown, as follows:

- 1 Advanced French
- 2 Advanced German
- or equivalents for each
- 3 and 4 Two of the three sciences—
Chemistry
Physics
Biology
- 5 Plane Trigonometry;

and that, in allowing men incapable of passing the entrance examinations to enter as specials, Brown has a method of admission to college which Dartmouth has not,—a status under which fifty-one out of a total of six hundred and twenty-three undergraduates are enrolled at Brown.

—

The subject of technical schools or technical courses is one about which the policy at Dartmouth has been definitely stated, and in adherence to which the College will not waver. In the inaugural address of President Tucker, he said: "The technical schools, which offer low terms of admission, and which afford no wide provision for general culture, may

be admirable schools of apprenticeship, but they are not strictly scientific schools. And in so far as the tendency in some of the higher schools of technology is toward greater specialization, the college must offer its own scientific courses as a corrective. These courses are altogether theoretical. The work of the laboratory is not that of the workshop; neither does it take its place. The claim of the college is that the theoretical knowledge of the sciences, properly related to other kinds of theoretical knowledge, should precede the specialized application of the sciences.

"The comparison of the college with the technical school brings out the fact that, while the capacity of the college seems to be enlarging so that it covers an increasing territory, its function remains single and undisturbed. It is always and everywhere the function of the college to give a liberal education, beyond which and out of which the process of specialization may go on in any direction and to any extent. The college must continually adjust itself to make proper connection with every kind of specialized work, not to do it."

To those who follow educational tendencies the recent incorporation of the Lawrence Scientific School into the curriculum of Harvard College is interesting as the latest manifestation of the wisdom of a movement in which Dartmouth was a pioneer. In 1851 Mr. Abiel Chandler left a sum of money for "the establishment of a permanent department, or school of instruction, in the College, in the practical and useful arts of life." At the first meeting of the Trustees following the gift, they pro-

ceeded to "constitute and organize a school of instruction in connection with the College and as a department thereof, the said school to be denominated "The Chandler School of Science and the Arts." In the beginning the school covered a course of only two years. Later it was found, after the curriculum had been extended and the faculty had been enlarged, that there was a great duplication of work between the departments of the College and the school. Upon inquiry decision was made that the conditions of the foundation could be met by the maintenance of a department in the College covering the work of the school. In accordance with this decision the Chandler School was formally incorporated into the College, in 1893, as the Chandler Scientific Course, leading to the degree of B.S., and the standard of the school has been so raised that in requirements for entrance and for a degree it stands the equal of the arts course. Its function is to give to the fullest extent possible theoretical knowledge of the sciences.

Dartmouth allows a man to elect for his senior year the freshman year work of the Medical School, the Thayer School, or the Tuck School, but this is the first opportunity which a member of the College has to take up technical work. Admission to any of Dartmouth's technical courses requires as a prerequisite meeting the entrance conditions of the College and passing the regular academic work for three years.

We are sufficiently beyond the football season of 1906 to see it in perspective, and to estimate its significance in our athletic development as we could

not do earlier. It is not possible to avoid disappointment at certain phases of the season. The overwhelming score by which Princeton defeated us is a source of regret, for in all admiration for the strength and skill of the Princeton eleven, we do not think that the Dartmouth team did itself justice in that game. Despite all new interests we find our erstwhile competitors for Triangular League honors dear rivals now, and we regret not to have won from Williams, even though we did not lose. Brown is not wholly a satisfactory rival. It is difficult to forget her overbearing attitude in the past, or to excuse her more recent attitudes, whether in defeat or in victory. By so much as we dislike these things, by so much more do we regret the turn of the wheel by which Brown's team was superior to ours this year. These happenings are the cause of whatever disappointment exists, but it is also the fact that the disappointment is not bitter. Dartmouth men have not reached that stage where "sport for sport's sake" means to them an indifference to victory. There was great satisfaction, for instance, in the brave showing of the team against Harvard. It was a good game, cleanly played and interesting, and we were glad to admit the superiority of the Harvard team since it was superior. But the satisfaction therein was not the satisfaction which victory would have brought. As long as "sport for sport's sake" is defined in our athletic dictionary as playing our rivals' best and playing to the limit ourselves, within the spirit of the rules, so long will any games or series of games which lack victory be inadequate. But such a situation may have some

compensations, and has many now. The spirit of the College has never been better, nor its loyalty plainer. The foundations have been laid for later building.

— — —
As for the team, we have only words of praise. It fought against odds too great to overcome, but it deserves the commendation given by the cowboys to

their departed brother in his epitaph: "He done his d—dest; angels could do no more."

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At the request of many of its subscribers the BI-MONTHLY has published an index of volume one. A copy will be sent anyone desiring it, upon application.

CONTRIBUTOR'S COLUMN

Editor of the DARTMOUTH BI-MONTHLY:

Permit a graduate of a generation ago to voice a desire of the older alumni for some better knowledge of the songs of the Dartmouth of today. College singing was practically a minus quantity in our day, because the College spirit had not begun to manifest itself in any intercollegiate competitions. True, there were so-called "college songs;" and they exist today in a few books bearing that title, and used largely only by *other* persons than college students. During the last few years the alumni who loyally attend intercollegiate contests have heard with genuine interest some distinctively Dartmouth songs; but our knowledge of both words and music depends on listening and catching what little we may. That magnificent "Dartmouth Song," which every college boy of today soon learns, has grown familiar to the older alumni in a measure; why can we not have it in published

form? I confess that I felt like a boy again as I made my way to the cheering section during the intermission of the Springfield game, and bared my scattering gray hairs to the breezes of that November day while that song was sung; but if I had known all instead of half the words, I should have enjoyed it better. Harvard and Yale songs are printed in sheet music form and are upon the market. Why should not the actual popular songs of Dartmouth for the last few years be made accessible to those who desire them? Why should they not be published in a small booklet, available for alumni gatherings and for homes like my own where future Dartmouth men are fitting for the college of their fathers? If any such collection is now available I should be glad to learn of it; if not, I propose for consideration the question of its preparation, in which it would seem that the BI-MONTHLY might have a share.

OLD GRAD

MEMORANDUM OF THE TRUSTEES ON THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes have issued the following Memorandum for the information of College authorities and intending Candidates for Scholarships in the United States:—

The next Qualifying Examination for Scholars in the United States under the Rhodes Bequest will be held the 17th and 18th of January, 1907; the selection of Scholars will be completed before the end of March, and the elected Scholars will begin residence at Oxford in October of that year.

Scholarships will also be open in 1908; in 1910 and 1911; in 1913 and 1914; and so on, omitting every third year.

The Scholarships are of the value of 300 pounds a year, and are tenable for three years.

The examination will be held in each State and Territory to which Scholarships are assigned, at centers to be fixed by the local Committee of Selection. This Committee will appoint suitable persons to supervise the examination, and will arrange for its impartial conduct. It should be clearly understood that this examination is not competitive, but simply qualifying, and is merely intended to give assurance that every elected Scholar is up to the standard of the first examination (Responsions) which the University demands of all Candidates for the B.A. degree.

The Rhodes Scholars will be selected from Candidates who have successfully passed this qualifying examination. One Scholar will be chosen for each

State and Territory to which Scholarships are assigned.

Candidates must be unmarried, and must be citizens of the United States. Candidates are eligible who have passed their nineteenth birthday, but have not passed their twenty-fifth birthday on October 1st of the year in which they are elected.

It has been decided that all Scholars shall have reached, before going into residence, at least the end of their Sophomore or second year work at some recognized degree-granting University or College of the United States.

An exception to this rule is made in the case of the State of Massachusetts, where, at the request of the Committee of Selection, authority is given to appoint from the Secondary Schools.

Candidates may elect whether they will apply for the Scholarship of the State or Territory in which they have acquired any large part of their educational qualification, or for that of the State or Territory in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home or residence. They may pass the Qualifying Examination at any centre, but they must be prepared to present themselves before election to the Committee in the State or Territory they select.

No Candidate may compete in more than one State or Territory either in the same year or in successive years.

For the Responsions Examination of 1905, Candidates were examined in the following subjects:—

1. Arithmetic—the whole.

2. *Either*, The Elements of Algebra, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities, and problems producing such equations;

Or, The Elements of Geometry.

Elementary questions, including propositions enunciated by Euclid, and easy deductions therefrom, will be set on the subject matter contained in the following portions of Euclid's Elements, viz:—

Book I. The whole, excluding propositions 7, 16, 17, 21.

Book II. The whole, excluding proposition 8.

Book III. The whole, excluding propositions, 2, 4-10, 13, 23, 24, 26-29.

Any method of proof will be accepted which shows clearness and accuracy in geometrical reasoning.

So far as possible, Candidates should aim at making the proof of any proposition complete in itself.

In the case of propositions 1-7, 9, 10, of Book II, algebraical proofs will be allowed.

3. Greek and Latin Grammar.

4. Translation from English into Latin.

5. One Greek and one Latin book.

Any of the following portions of the undermentioned authors will be accepted as a "book":—

Demosthenes: De Corona.

Euripides (any two of the following Plays): Hecuba, Medea, Alcestis, Bacchae.

Homer: (1) Iliad, 1-5 or 2-6; *or* (2) Odyssey, 1-5 or 2-6.

Plato: Apology and Crito.

Sophocles: Antigone and Ajax.

Xenophon: Anabasis, 1-4 *or* 2-5.

Caesar: De Bello Gallico, 1-4.

Cicero: (1) Philippics 1, 2; *or* (2) In Catilinam 1-3, and In Verrem Actio I; *or* (3) pro Mujrena and pro Lege Manilia; *or* (4) de Senectute and de Amicitia.

Horace: (1) Odes 1-4; *or* (2) Satires; *or* (3) Epistles.

Livy: Books 5 and 6.

Virgil: (1) the Bucolics, with Books 1-3 of the *Æneid*; *or* (2) the Georgics; *or* (3) the *Æneid*, Books 1-5 or 2-6.

Slight changes are made by Oxford University from year to year in the Books required for Responsions, but the basis of the Examination remains the same.

Sets of the Responsions Examination Papers for past years can be ordered from Oxford University Press, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Texts used in setting the Examination Papers are those of the series of Oxford Classical Texts, so far as these have been published by the Oxford University Press.

At the request of the Trustees, the University of Oxford named in the years 1904 and 1905 a board of examiners to prepare examination papers covering this range of study, and to report upon the replies given. It is proposed, with the approval of the University, to adopt the same methods of procedure in 1907. The papers will be forwarded in sealed parcels to the Chairman of the Committee of Selection. Within these parcels will be enclosed sealed envelopes containing the examination papers. These envelopes shall only be opened by the supervising examiner at the time

and place of the examination. Printed time tables will be supplied. As the papers contain the full text of all classical passages used in examination, no text books will be required by Candidates. Arrangements will be made to supply stationery to Candidates at the place of examination.

The replies made by Candidates will be collected at the close of each examination and forwarded to Oxford.

The University of Oxford has hitherto accepted in lieu of Responsions the Certificates of its examiners that Students have passed this examination, so that all Scholars elected are excused from that test when they come into residence at Oxford. As a certificate of exemption from Responsions holds good permanently, persons who have passed in previous years, if otherwise eligible, need not take the examination a second time in order to become qualified as Candidates.

As soon as the report of the examiners has been received, the Chairman of the Committee of Selection in each State will be furnished with a list of the Candidates who have passed and are therefore eligible for election.

The Committee of Selection will then proceed to choose the Scholar for the year.

In accordance with the wish of Mr. Rhodes, the Trustees desire that "in the election of a student to a Scholarship, regard shall be had to (i) his literary and scholastic attainments, (ii) his fondness for and success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football, and the like, (iii) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the

weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship, and (iv) his exhibition during school-days of moral force of character, and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates." Mr. Rhodes suggested that (ii) and (iii) should be decided in any School or College by the votes of fellow-students, and (iv) by the Head of the School or College.

Where circumstances render it impracticable to carry out the letter of these suggestions as to the method of selection, the Trustees hope that every effort will be made to give effect to their spirit, but desire it to be understood that the final decision must rest with the Committee of Selection.

To aid in making a choice each qualified Candidate should be required to furnish to the Chairman of the Committee of Selection:—

a. A Certificate of age.

b. A full statement of his educational career at School and College; his record in athletics, and such testimonials from his masters at School and his professors at College; in reference to the qualities indicated by Mr. Rhodes, as will assist the judgment of the Committee of Selection.

c. In cases where more than one Candidate from a single College or University has qualified, the College or University should be required to select (in accordance with the views of Mr. Rhodes) its chosen representative to go before the Committee of Selection for final choice, and a Certificate that he has been so chosen shall be sent to the Chairman of the Committee of Selection.

Each Candidate should personally present himself to the Committee of

Selection before a final decision is made unless specially excused by the Committee itself, in which case a statement of the reasons should be sent to the Trustees.

If a careful comparison of these records and personal interviews with the Candidates do not furnish sufficient grounds for making a decision, the Committee of Selection is free to apply to the Candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual or other tests as they may consider necessary.

The Chairman of the Committee of Selection should at once notify to the Trustees and to Mr. F. J. Wylie, The Rhodes Trust, Oxford, the name of the elected Scholar, and should forward to the latter all the records, credentials and testimonials relating to the Scholar on which the election was made. These papers should be transmitted immediately, as they are used in consulting College authorities in regard to the admission of Scholars. It has been the experience of the past two years that Scholars have frequently been unable to gain admission to any of the Colleges of their preference owing to remissness in forwarding to Mr. Wylie the necessary information.

The Scholarship will be paid in four quarterly instalments; the first on beginning residence at Oxford, and thereafter terminally on the Certificate of his College that the work and conduct of a Scholar have been satisfactory. Without such a Certificate the Scholarship lapses. A Scholarship which lapses either from the failure of a Student to secure this College Certificate, from resignation, from marriage,

or from any other cause, will not be filled up till the year in which it would naturally expire. This provision is made in order not to interfere with the rotation of succeeding Scholars.

The following "Instructions," issued to Scholars elected for the year 1905, indicate the course of procedure by which a Scholar is entered at Oxford:—

1.—In order to be admitted to the University of Oxford, it is necessary to be first accepted as a member of one of the Colleges which compose the University.

Election to a Rhodes Scholarship does not of itself admit to a College. Every College has its own standard for admission, for Rhodes Scholars as for all other applicants; and accepts or rejects at its own discretion. Moreover, the number of Rhodes Scholars which any one College will admit is strictly limited. Few Colleges will admit more than five in any one year; and in the majority of cases four is the maximum. From the different candidates for admission a College will select those whose records suggest that they are most likely to do credit to the College to which they may belong. It is therefore essential that, in applying for admission to a College, a Scholar should submit the fullest possible evidence as to his personal character and Academic record.

2.—The procedure for a Scholar-elect should be as follows:—

(1) *Immediately* on receiving notice of his election he should write to the Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, Mr. F. J. Wylie, The Rhodes Trust, Oxford, stating in order the Colleges which he prefers.

(2) He should satisfy himself that the credentials which he submitted to the Committee of Selection have been forwarded by the Chairman to Mr. Wylie.

(3) He should himself forward to Mr. Wylie any portion of the following information which may not have been included in the documents submitted to the Committee of Selection:—

(a) A Certificate of age;

(b) Testimonials as to character;

(c) *Certified* evidence as to the Courses of Study pursued by the Scholar at his University, and as to the gradings attained to by him in those Courses;

This evidence should be signed by the Registrar, or other responsible official, of his University;

(d) A Catalogue of his University;

(e) Evidence as to the general tastes and pursuits of the Scholar outside his Academic Course;

(f) Information as to the intentions of the Scholar in regard to the line of study he proposes to follow at Oxford.

It is also desirable that the Scholar should state to what religious denomination he belongs.

All this material must reach Mr. Wylie by the beginning of the Summer Term—that is, by the *end of April* at the latest.

3.—When Mr. Wylie has the necessary information in his hands he will attempt to secure for each Scholar admission to the college of his preference. That will not be always possible. When a Scholar fails to gain admission to the College which stands first on his list of preferences, Mr. Wylie will enter into negotiation with the College second on that list, and so on.

Where he is specially requested to do so, Mr. Wylie is prepared to select a College for a Scholar, but it is greatly to be preferred that each Scholar should, so far as possible, choose for himself.

4.—Information about the various Colleges is to be found in the early chapters of the "Students' Handbook to Oxford." This book can be obtained at the Oxford University Press, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York. Scholars-elect are recommended to get it.

5.—A study of Chapter III. of the above mentioned book will afford a rough, though only a rough, idea of the cost of life at Oxford, and in particular of the expenses which an Undergraduate has to meet on coming for the first time into residence.

6.—The Scholarship will be paid quarterly. The first payment (75 pounds) will be made in the course of the first week of the Michaelmas Term. No request for any earlier payment can be considered.

The sum of 300 pounds is no more than is necessary to cover the expenses of the year, including vacations as well as term. A scholar must not therefore count on his Scholarship leaving any margin—least of all in his first year, in which, owing to unavoidable initial payments, expenses are heaviest. Experience suggests that a Scholar should start his Oxford career free from financial embarrassment.

8.—When a Scholar has been once accepted by a College he should conduct all further correspondence as to residence, studies, etc., directly with the College in question. He should, however, keep Mr. Wylie informed of his movements, and in particular of the

date at which he proposes to come into residence. Michaelmas Term begins normally in the second week of October. Some Colleges assemble on the Thursday, others on the Friday, in that week. A Scholar must in any case arrive in Oxford not later than the day on which his College assembles; and it will in most cases be better that he should come a few days earlier.

9.—It is presumed that a Scholar will reside in College, except in cases in which the College is unable to offer him rooms. It is the custom at Oxford for an Undergraduate to reside in College for at least two years, unless special circumstances make this undesirable.

There are now in residence at Oxford under the Rhodes Bequest 161 Scholars drawn from the different countries for which Scholarships are provided. Seventy-one come from the British Colonies, seventy-nine from the United States, and eleven from Germany.

Candidates are subjected to examination tests which ensure their acceptance at Oxford, but the final selection of Scholars is in all cases left to local Committees of Selection, guided in their choice by the suggestions made in the Will of Mr. Rhodes.

The Scholars are distributed among twenty of the Oxford Colleges. Seventeen are in residence at Balliol, thirteen each at Christ Church and Worcester, eleven each at Oriel and St. John's College, ten at New College, nine each at Brasenose, Exeter, Queen's and Trinity, eight each at Hertford and Pembroke, seven at Magdalen, six each at Lincoln, Merton and Wadham, five at University, two at Keble, and one each at Corpus and St. Edmund's Hall.

The distribution of the Scholars depends partly upon their own choice, and partly on their merits as judged by the College authorities. Each selected Scholar sends in to the Trust a list of Colleges at which he wishes to enter in the order of his preference. The authorities of each College then select from the applicants for admission those whose scholastic record and credentials seem to them most satisfactory.

The work of the Scholars, selected by themselves in consultation with their College tutors, is distributed very widely over the different courses of study organized in the University. Those who are reading in the Honour Schools for the B.A. degree are as follows:—

Literae Humaniores	23
Modern History	18
Jurisprudence	27
Natural Science (Geology, Chemistry, Physiology and Physics)	16
English Literature	12
Theology	8
Mathematics	4
Modern Languages	2
Reading for a Pass degree	1

In courses more specialized or advanced than those for the B.A. degree there are reading:—

For the B.C.L. degree	14
For the B.Sc. “	3
For the B.Litt. “	9
For Medicine	4
For Diploma in Economics	8
Forestry	2

Five States of the American Union failed to furnish a qualified candidate in 1904, and eight in 1905.

In several States the competition was very slight, and scarcely suffi-

cient to justify the award of so valuable a Scholarship.

The German Scholars for the most part remain in residence only two years, the conditions of German Military service and the requirements of their own Universities interfering with the three years' course at Oxford.

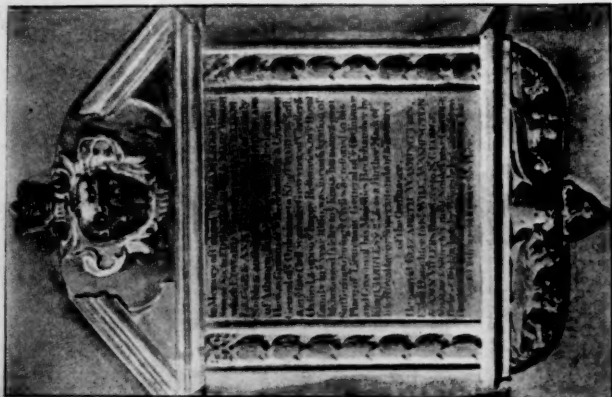
Many of the Scholars have availed themselves of the opportunity to acquire command of the French and German languages by spending their vacations

on the Continent, where the expense of living is not great.

The election of Scholars is to be completed and the names of successful competitors notified to the Trust before the 15th of April. Steps will then be taken by the Representative of the Trust at Oxford to distribute the men among the various Colleges. Elected Scholars enter into residence at Oxford in October, 1907.



COLONEL WILLIAM LEGGE



TOMB OF COLONEL WILLIAM LEGGE

HONEST WILL LEGGE

By Marvin D. Bisbee '71, Librarian of the College Library

THE Dartmouth family has filled a larger place in history than generally is known. Modesty always has been a characteristic trait, as it is now. The line originated in Italy, where it was of patrician rank, and had a magnificent palace in Venice. The name, de la Lega, as it then was written, still survives in that country, and appeared in England in official records as early as the reign of Henry II. Thomas Legge was sheriff and Lord Mayor of London before the middle of the fourteenth century, and was possessed of sufficient means to enable him to loan 300 pounds to Edward III., a sum equivalent to 5000 pounds now. William, his second son, married into the noble family of Birmingham in Athenree in Ireland. The eldest of his family of six sons and seven daughters was the subject of this sketch.

William, or "Honest Will Legge," as he is familiarly known, is a striking figure, and had an adventurous and romantic career in the tumultuous period of Charles I. and Charles II. Brought out of Ireland by his godfather, the Earl of Danby, he took his first course in training for life as a volunteer under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, followed by a term of service under Prince Maurice in the Low Countries. Apparently, he made good, for on his return he was appointed by Charles I. keeper of the king's wardrobe and, soon afterwards, groom of the bedchamber. Further evidence of royal favor is furnished by the fact that when the Earl

of Danby was impoverished by an excessive fine, the King granted his prayer for sufficient remission to enable him to carry out his purpose of leaving a legacy of 2000 pounds to his protegee.

Colonel Legge, as we now find him called, was soon appointed to inspect and put in order the defenses of Hull and Newcastle. The King would have made him governor of Hull but for the protest of Lord Wentworth against the removal of Sir John Hotham, whom he had appointed to the position. Political patronage appears to have been in vogue then as now. Instead, Legge was made Master of the Armoury and Lieutenant of the Ordnance for the first Scottish war. Some time afterwards he was accused of participation in a movement to support the King against the Parliament by means of the army. No proof of his actual, personal share in the plot was found, and he suffered nothing more serious than examination as a witness. He was implicated in a second attempt of this kind, however, and joined the forces of the King at the opening of the Civil War. Taken prisoner at Southam and imprisoned in the gatehouse, he soon escaped, which involved his gaoler in an impeachment for high treason. Henceforth we find Colonel Legge associated with Prince Rupert, with whom he continued to hold relations of great intimacy. At the siege of Litchfield he was wounded and taken prisoner, previous to the capture of the town. At Chalgrove Field his reckless courage

again resulted in his capture, but he was released on the defeat of the enemy. As we recall the profanation of the beautiful cathedral at Lichfield by the fanatical Roundheads we can but sympathize with Rupert and his chivalrous friend.

The King was so delighted with Legge's conduct at the battle of Newbury that he gave him the hanger which he had worn during the day, the handle of which was of agate, set in gold. His Majesty desired to knight him with it, but the honor was modestly declined.

Prince Rupert showed his confidence and esteem by appointing his favorite officer governor of Chester. A year later he was appointed governor of the city and county of Oxford. In the correspondence of this period the Prince addresses his friend as "Dear Will."

Colonel Legge shared in the unreasonable anger of the King against Rupert for the surrender of Bristol, and was deprived of his office as governor of Oxford, and placed under arrest, though soon released. Nothing could blunt the edge of his loyalty, however, as he soon had an opportunity to show. Having started for the Continent he learned that the King was a prisoner, and without hesitation returned to share his fortunes. He was permitted to wait upon his Majesty who, having promised not to escape, was given large liberty. The activity of a fanatical sect called the Levellers led him to be apprehensive for his safety, and to withdraw his pledge. From these dangers his faithful groom devised a plan of escape. Down a back staircase and through the garden at night, the King and Honest Will made their way to an appointed rendezvous

where they were met by faithful friends with horses for the party. For participation in this flight Colonel Legge was imprisoned in Arundel Castle and was not permitted to attend his master in his last trials. The King was not unmindful of his obligations, however, and charged the Prince of Wales to be sure and take care of "Honest Will Legge, for he was the most faithful servant that ever any prince had."

On the death of the King, Legge was released, but with loyalty unabated he accepted a commission from Charles II. to Ireland. Having been apprehended by the Parliamentary forces he was imprisoned at Plymouth, from whence he was removed to Arundel Castle and committed for high treason. Through the interposition of the Speaker he regained his liberty and was permitted to go abroad. He attended Charles II. to Scotland, where his penchant for getting into prison seemed to have followed him, as there is a tradition that the Marquis of Argyll shut him up in the Castle at Edinburg for advising Charles not to marry his daughter. Released at the request of the Prince, he attended him on his march to England and, after fighting bravely at Worcester, was wounded and again taken prisoner. His life certainly would have paid the forfeit this time but for the cleverness of his wife, who sent him a suit of charwoman's clothes, in which he so effectively disguised himself that, with a domestic utensil in his hand, he passed the guards without detection. Soon afterwards we find him in prison again through the treachery of a sneaking villain who had wormed his way into the confidence of Charles, but really was a spy from his

enemies. Honest Will appears to have had as great facility for getting out of prison as for getting in, for we next find him at liberty, and engaged in the instigation of uprisings against the government and in the distribution of commissions from Charles. While thus employed he was captured and for the eighth time imprisoned. His good fortune did not desert him, however, and he soon was released on parole. Apparently, it was found to be impossible to refuse any favor to such a good fellow.

Upon the restoration Charles recalled the message of his father, in the light of which we get a glimpse of the better side of that unfortunate monarch, and offered Honest Will an earldom. Again the honor was declined, but the hope was expressed that it might be realized in the next generation. This proved to be well grounded, as his son through the royal favor became the first Lord Dartmouth. The former offices of Colonel Legge were restored to him, and other marks of royal and princely favor made the rest of his life a continued romance. As an officer in the Tower, where he had been a prisoner, he had an opportunity to observe the vicissitudes of a loyalist in his generation. His intimacy with Prince Rupert continued until death. It was through the same scenes that the greatest of English novelists led Harry Esmond, but the literary fabric which he created is not a whit more romantic than the actual facts of history as experienced by our hero. It is an easy task for the imagination to make Honest Will and

Richard Steele cross blades and take each other prisoners, without serious injury to either.

Perhaps the most interesting incident in this history is the marriage of Colonel Legge to Elizabeth Washington, "the great-great-aunt of George Washington," thus uniting the two families in which we are most interested. In consequence of this marriage, the Washington arms are impaled on the Dartmouth escutcheon, as shown on the monument of Colonel Legge in the old Church of the Holy Trinity in the Minories, near the Tower of London, where more than thirty of the family lie buried. They are quartered also on the arms of the first Lord Dartmouth on the bookplate recently discovered in the College Library, and the present Earl has the right to use them. As the American flag almost certainly was suggested by the stars and bars of the Washington arms, we have here a combination of incidents of surpassing interest.

It is to be regretted that we know so little of the domestic life of William and Elizabeth Legge, but if we may judge from the incident in which the latter showed such ready wit and courage in aiding her husband to escape from prison, it is a fair inference that they were well mated, and that the "Father of his Country" came honestly by his masterful character. Nature makes lavish use of materials in brewing the blood of heroes, and we, who prize so highly the Dartmouth spirit, do well to make the most of our incomparable traditions.

THE NEW FOOTBALL

ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE REVISED RULES¹

By Homer Eaton Keyes '00

[From the *Outlook* of November 24, 1906.]

THE present article is written essentially for the ignoramus. Knowing ones will elsewhere find far better and more scientific statements of the case. By ignoramus, however, is not meant the person who does not know a punt from a pole vault, but that usual individual who, while interested in the great American game of football and fairly conversant with its general terminology, has no definite acquaintance with or understanding of the rules, new or old, and is hence in some doubt as to the effect of the changes long heralded and now in operation. That these changes may be more easily understood a resume of the theory and style of play in the old game should be given.

As now, a football team consisted of eleven men operating in a field 330x160 feet. Under the old rules they were placed with military precision; the heavy men, a "center" and two "guards," constituted the main bulwark

for offense or defense—of necessity strong to hold against attack, powerful to tear down the fortress of the enemy. This center line supported two wings, each consisting of a "tackle" and an "end," men again strong, but nimble as well, whose business was to prevent a flanking movement or to lead the way for an attack, according as conditions called for defensive or offensive measures. In the rear of the line thus constituted lay the flying squadron—the four backs, of full and fractional denomination. These, theoretically, were the players to carry the ball through breaches made in the enemy's line by attacks of the forward body. On the defense they formed a secondary line to stop the enemy's progress should he pierce the center or skirt the wings.

The basic lineup before a play or "scrimmage" would be in former seasons somewhat thus:

OFFENSE				DEFENSE			
		End o	o End				
		Tackle o	o Tackle				
Half-back o		Guard o	o Guard	o Half-back			
Full-back o	Quarter-back o	Center o	o Center	o Quarterback	o Fullback		
Half-back o		Guard o	o Guard	o Halfback			
		Tackle o	o Tackle				
		End o	o End				

¹For a considerable part of the material here used I am indebted to Mr. E. K. Hall, Dartmouth '92, a member of the Rules Committee, who has not only permitted me to make full use of his writings on the subject of the new football, but has, as well, volunteered valuable suggestions.

On the offense, or ball-carrying side, the center man would pass the ball to the quarter, who in turn would pass it to one of the backs who was to advance it as far as possible through the openings in the line of defense made by the rush of forwards seconded by those backs not engaged in carrying the ball. No one of the defense might lay hold of any man of the offense save the man with the ball. When he was seized, or "tackled," and brought to a stand, the ball was "down." Should he drop the ball, it became the possession of any one who secured it. If he held to it, the lines of scrimmage reformed, and another attack was made. Three downs were the number allowed those in possession of the ball in which to advance it five yards. If they failed so to advance it, the ball passed to their opponents, and the offense became, in turn, the defense.

To the uninitiated it would seem that the easiest method of advancing the ball would be for the backs to execute a flanking movement; that is, run round the ends. Suffice to say that the necessity for a long run at right angles to the line of advancement, coupled with the yearly increasing expertness of defensive ends and tackles in breaking up such movements, rendered an "end play" liable to result in loss rather than in gain. The matter was figured out somewhat thus: End plays involve too much risk of loss. On the other hand, if the man with the ball can consistently fall his own length through the opposing line, he will, in three downs, cover a full fifteen feet, or five yards.

That was the deadly logic of it. Hence the terrible mass plays, where the offense hurled itself like a battering-ram

at the line of defense, opened a gap for the man with the ball to dash through, or mowed down its opponents for the agile back to leap over if he could, or leap upon if he could not. To render these mass plays more hopelessly effective, the offense would change its alignment, draw back heavy guards or tackles, and, with the added momentum of their rushing weight, direct a smashing blow at the opposing line. Once a vulnerable spot—a man weaker than his fellows—was found, at him time and again the play would be directed. There was science in these plays—science, skill, and generalship; but the premium lay always on the side of weight and brute strength; victory was likely to lie with the heaviest legions.

What the spectator got out of the game was seldom definite; it was a series of swift-moving impressions. Two lines of men glaring into each other's faces, jostling, straining like leashed hounds; a cabalistic cry of numbers, signals for the play; a possible glimpse of the ball as it passed to the runner, a leaping forward of the lines, a hurling of men together, a piled-up pyramid of squirming humanity, pushing, pulling, toppling over at length, to become resolved into its prime elements of young collegians—and to disclose at the bottom a prone individual with a football clasped to his breast. Then at it again: the performance is repeated.

This may suggest to the reader, as it frequently did to the spectator, a strong probability of injury to one or more of the contestants. Sometimes injuries did occur; often they did not. It must be remembered that in college football

the players undergo a process of selection and careful physical development that renders them far less liable to accident than might be expected. Serious hurts in college games have been comparatively rare; such things have occurred for the most part in secondary schools where the system of training is perforce less careful or the players too immature to profit by it; or they have resulted from impromptu contests whose participants had, almost with preparation, left office or factory for an afternoon on the "gridiron."

Be this as it may, the college game was undoubtedly rough; injuries even among properly trained men were, if not serious, frequent; canes, crutches, and bandages had become as important a part of football equipment as were canvas jackets and padded trousers. Perhaps worst of all is the number of men employed in each play, the violent physical contact, tended to rouse personal animosity in the players; while the close formations, the crowding quickness of mass attacks, gave exceptional opportunity for foul tactics and undetected infraction of the rules. Blows and kicks might be delivered, and even the keenest-eyed official be none the wiser. Since not all college men are gentlemen, since not all are true sportsmen, since to some winning at any price means success and losing means undiluted ignominy, blows and kicks were delivered, bad language flourished, and many a man was held who did not have the ball. It is possible, too, that a part of the injuries inflicted were the result, not of accident, but of premeditated assault.

Further, it may be stated that certain

spectators found the game incomprehensible and uninteresting.

On these accounts, during a period of years, a party of opposition had come into being. Protests against the style of play grew frequent; the sport was decried as brutal. As the friends of football remained silent, its detractors, more completely losing sight of its excellent features, became more vociferous in their denunciation. At the close of the season of 1905 the general dissatisfaction reached its culmination. Newspapers compiled lists of the slain; wise professors, feeling that something was incumbent upon them as guides, philosophers, and friends of young manhood, rose up and pronounced anathema upon the game which, it is to be feared, some of them had never seen; enthusiastic faculties passed votes of total abolition—and later reconsidered them. The friends of football had failed to revise it when they could; they seemed unlikely now to have a chance of fulfilling their belated duty. That which had been denounced mainly upon physical grounds, for a time produced rather general hysterics among some of the critics of football.

In the midst of the tumult and the shouting, representatives of various colleges met together, viewed the situation calmly, and came to the sensible conclusion that a form of exercise which demanded, in high degree, skill, strength, daring, quickness of perception, loyalty, obedience, and self-control, was too fine a thing to be eliminated from the category of college sports. Might not the at present overshadowing features, roughness, bad feeling, brutality, and beefiness, be so

mitigated as to allow the true ones to shine forth undimmed? It was worth trying.

Thereupon was chosen a special committee, which in due course, by subtle processes, became amalgamated with the old-time committee of seven, the fathers of the rules that were. The proposition then presented to these fourteen gentlemen was somewhat as follows: "The game should be made more open, mass plays should be abolished, unfair and unnecessarily rough plays should be eliminated, and provision should be made to insure a more uniform and stringent enforcement of the rules." It was a very simple statement of a complex and difficult task. While public, faculties, and trustees might not tolerate any failure to make the necessary changes; undergraduates, coaches, and players would not tolerate these changes should they interfere with the essential features of the time-honored game.

What the committee has done may be somewhat briefly outlined:

It has been seen that the logic of the mass play lay in the principle of about five feet to a down, or an aggregate of five yards in three downs. Destroy the logic of this play, and the play itself is destroyed. The logic was promptly destroyed by increasing the distance to be gained in three downs from five yards to ten. Further to establish the effectiveness of this rule, another rule was made whereby the side in possession of the ball must have at least six men on the forward or scrimmage line when

the ball is put in play, and five of these should be center men—that is, the center, two guards, and two tackles. This provision eliminates the possibility of changing the offensive alignment by bringing back a heavy guard or tackle and using his added momentum in piercing or "bucking" the opposing line, except by temporary interchange of half-back and tackle, a device of dubious utility.* The only men now available for this purpose are the comparatively lighter ends and backs, who, it may be assumed, will scarcely be hurled so often directly at the defense when their strength must be reserved for longer gains *around* it.

The requirements thus weakening the offense were thoroughly logical, a matter of wise, indirect legislation. But the consequent problem that arose was how to render it possible for this weakened offense to make, in three downs, not five yards, but ten. An arbitrary rule correspondingly weakening the defense by scattering it in various parts of the field would have been direct and radical legislation—hence unwise. The matter must be automatically arranged by giving the offense new privileges calculated to gain distance by means of open formation. Such privileges were finally evolved.

The first of these relates to kicking. Under the old rules, when the side having the ball had failed to advance it in two downs, and the prospect was that another play would result in loss of the ball directly on the line of scrimmage,

*When a tackle is unusually nimble and swift, it may occasionally happen that he will be brought five yards behind the offensive line, thereby replacing, and being replaced by, one of the half-backs. The formation thus arranged may prove available for short, sure gains through centre. But the distance to be covered at high speed is so great that it quickly exhausts a heavy man and hence reduces his effectiveness in his legitimate position.

recourse was had to a long kick, which, while it delivered the ball to the opposing side, usually changed the scene of action to a safer distance down the field. No one of those on the kicking side could lay hands upon the ball until it had been touched by one of their opponents. As the rule now reads, any one may take possession of the ball as soon as it reaches the ground. It accordingly behooves the defense to keep sufficient men in the remote rear of their line to be certain of catching an unexpected punt. If they fail in this, there is constant danger that a short kick may elude the usual lone guard before the goal, and that the ball may be received by a speedy offensive end with a resultant gain of many yards. The double working of this rule is that it tends simultaneously to weaken the defense, by reducing the number of men in the line, and, by increasing the likelihood of a long gain, to encourage open formation on the part of the offense.

Another privilege is that of the forward pass. Heretofore the ball might pass from hand to hand so long as its direction was not toward the opponent's goal; infraction of the rule incurred a penalty. Now, however, once in each scrimmage, a player back of the main line may pass the ball towards the opponents' goal. The play requires wonderful quickness and accuracy on the part both of the passer and of him to whom the ball is passed; for there is no provision forbidding an opponent from doing the catching, whereas if the ball falls untouched to the ground it goes into the possession of the defense at the point from which it was first thrown. At the present writing, little more

than the spectacular features of this play have been demonstrated. If any team has discovered how it may effectively be used for consistent gains, the knowledge is being withheld for a day of crisis. Like the previous rule, this one has a double action in its encouragement of open formations by the offense and in its automatic weakening in the defense by demanding that some part thereof delay hurling themselves into an attack which may, after all, pass over their heads.

In order still further to encourage open play by giving the runner carrying the ball a better chance to dodge his opponents, tackling below the knee has been legislated against. The runner's old-time straight-arm method of warding off his opponents may now be revived, for headlong dives at a player's feet are to be a thing of the past. Complementary to this rule is one which forbids the runner to jump over an opponent who obstructs his path. This jumping, or "hurdling," while comparatively innocuous in the open field, would nevertheless render a fair tackle well-nigh impossible. In the mowed line of a mass play it had dangerous liabilities of sharp contact between runner's heels and opponent's face.

Such are the principal changes in the rules which will visibly alter the technic of football. Viewed in relation to their reason for being, they are not particularly startling or revolutionary. The committee had no desire for revolution; evolution along the lines of science and strategy was desired and has been secured.

But changes calculated to alter the style of play were not the only ones de-

manded. The ethics of the game was in the balance. How could fair and gentlemanlike conduct be assured and players be protected against assault and unnecessary injury? The obvious method of procedure was to increase the number of officials and to make penalties more severe. Both these things were done. An extra umpire is now called for; while in the matter of penalties, a contestant guilty of foul play is at once removed from the game and his side obliged to lose heavily in distance. Further, the committee made what proves to be an almost inspired provision.

The old method brought the opposing forces eye to eye, jowl to jowl. The brief period before the ball was put in play sufficed for much jockeying for advantageous position, for shoving, pushing, an indulgence in innumerable annoying devices calculated to arouse ill feeling and to lead to blows. In the flash and rush of the scrimmage a flying fist was not easily discernible; a player might have been goaded to reprisal for offenses committed during the interval.

To make things more visible to the officials, the two lines are now separated by the full length of the ball. And not only is the desired end accomplished, but, of greater importance than this, with the advent of a lane between the lines, the old-time petty warfare and wrangling have disappeared, and with them much of the bad blood and ill temper which have characterized the games of past years. The lane is called a "neutral zone;" the appellation is justified.

Another rule measurably affecting the ethics of the game is that relating to a

fair catch—that is, the catching of a kicked ball by a player who does not intend to advance it by running. Such a player has always been immune from interference on the part of his opponents.

Formerly he declared his intention by digging his heel into the ground, a form of signal not always obvious to officials, and hence giving wide opportunities for infringement of the rules. The present provision requires that a player attempting to make a fair catch shall indicate his intention by raising his extended arm.

Thus the committee has endeavored to solve the problems, technical and ethical, which were presented to it. The opening of the present football season did not see the results of its labors received with unanimous enthusiasm by coaches, players, or studious spectators. Comfort may, however, be found in the fact that the new is always deplored by those who are satisfied with the old. There was gnashing of teeth, some years since, when the blood-thirsty "flying wedge" was relegated to the limbo of barbarities. But the game of football survived.

The pertinent question which arises at this point is whether or not the new rules will accomplish what was expected of them. Has mass play been abolished? is muckerism a thing of the past? are injuries no longer to occur?

Mass play has been abolished; but its terrible force has been destroyed, and its availability between equally matched teams has been reduced to a minimum. It will be used where short gains are needed, but the team which now depends upon the weight of its formations will soon find itself unequal to its task. Skill, quickness, resourcefulness, have

already been shown of greater avail than mere beef and brawn; already coaches who relied upon the superiority of the old-time material to justify them in clinging to old-time tactics have seen their teams go down in defeat before lighter and nimbler rivals.

Muckerism is not necessarily a thing of the past. Rowdies cannot be legislated into gentlemen. The committee has done its best to make decency the best policy. For the rest, dependence must be had upon the courageous honesty of officials in enforcing penalties, and upon the sentiment of college men and the general public in giving support to such enforcement. When a college body feels itself disgraced, not abused and imposed upon, by the exposure and punishment of unsportsmanlike conduct

on the part of one of its representatives, then, and not till then, will muckerism cease to be.

Injuries will never be completely eliminated from football. It will never be a game for children or for untrained men. But the weakening of mass plays, the premium placed upon formation, the provisions against fouls, and the wise rule which limits the number of rests allowed, and hence compels the overtired player to retire from the field and be replaced by one in full vigor, all tend to reduce the likelihood of such injuries as will counter-balance the good in a sport which, at its best, develops manhood, courage, self-reliance and self-control more than any other one agency of college life.

COLLEGE NEWS

FOOTBALL

DARTMOUTH O—WILLIAMS O

Dartmouth and Williams played a hard-fought game at Hampden Park, Springfield, October 27, neither side being able to score. During the first half, when Captain Glaze had several chances to win his game with goals from placement, Dartmouth had the better of the game. In the second period, however, Williams was the superior, threatening the Green's goal on several occasions. The game was marked by open play and plenty of kicking in the center of the field.

Dartmouth started the game in encouraging style, rushing the ball into Williams territory early in the contest and allowing Captain Glaze his first opportunity to try a goal from the field. Williams punted to the center of the field, and the Green again advanced towards its opponent's goal, Williams taking the ball on downs on its own 6-yard line. Glaze heeled Waters' punt on Williams' 26-yard line and missed an easy trial for goal. From this point Williams assumed the offensive, rushing the ball into Dartmouth territory and keeping it there most of the time.

In almost all departments of the game Dartmouth did not play in its usual form. The offense was not reliable, while the defense was easily deceived by the shifts and open tactics of the Williams men. Williams, on the other hand, showed unexpected strength, in both attack and defense. Its offense,

which showed a commendable grasp of the new rules, was especially effective.

Captain Waters won the toss, and chose the south goal. Glaze kicked off to Williams' 4-yard line, and Chapman returned fifteen yards. C. Brown carried the ball to the 30-yard line, and the Green was penalized for offside play. Waters' forward pass struck the ground and went to Dartmouth on its opponent's 34-yard line. Greenwood hit the line for eight yards. Stuart and Bankart on two successive plunges carried the ball to the 17-yard line. Glaze dropped back for a goal from the field, but the pass was poor and Williams recovered the ball on its own 30-yard line. Waters at once punted to Glaze, who reeled off twenty yards before being stopped by Waters, who was hurt in making the tackle. Williams' offside play gave Dartmouth five yards. Bankart hit left tackle for seventeen yards, bringing the ball to Williams' 25-yard line. Greenwood made only a yard, as did Bankart on the following plunge. Glaze dropped back to the 33-yard line for another kick from placement, but the ball went wild.

Waters punted out to Glaze, who returned the ball from his own 45-yard line to Williams' 45. Williams was penalized for offside work. Greenwood advanced the ball three yards, but Glaze's quarterback run lost two. Glaze then punted to Waters, who brought back the ball from his own 10 to the 15-yard mark. A forward pass on Dart-

mouth's left side of the line was good for eight yards. Lament and C. Brown squeezed out five yards between them, and Waters punted to Glaze, who carried the ball five yards to the center of the field. Stuart made two on a line plunge. Prichard carried the ball to the 47-yard line. Glaze tried a short quarterback kick, Lang recovering the ball on Williams' 30-yard line. Greenwood tried the line for seven yards, Bankart advanced to the 18-yard line. Hobbs was brought back from the line and smashed through the Williams left tackle to the 8-yard line. Greenwood was put through the line twice, landing the ball on the 6-yard line, and there Dartmouth was held for downs. Waters punted and Glaze made a fair catch on the 26-yard line and missed the goal by a scanty yard.

Waters punted out to the middle of the field, and a fumbled forward pass immediately gave Williams the ball. Waters punted to Dartmouth's 30-yard line, the ball striking the ground and being captured by Elder. Waters gained fifteen yards on a quarterback kick, and Westbrook travelled six through the line. Two plunges carried the ball to the Green's 5-yard mark. Then Dartmouth's defence stiffened and held Williams for downs on the 4-yard line. Glaze punted forty-eight yards to C. Brown, who signalled for a fair catch on Dartmouth's 40-yard line. Stuart caught the kick on his 5-yard line, and dodged through the Williams team for thirty-six yards. Stuart gained four yards more, when the half ended.

Waters began the second half by kicking off to Glaze on the latter's 20-yard

line. Stuart made three through the line and Glaze punted to the center of the field. C. Brown advanced to Dartmouth's 45-yard line around Kennedy, and Peabody followed with two more yards. Waters on a quarterback kick was downed on the 35-yard line. Hobbs threw Waters for a 10-yard loss, and on a quarterback kick Bankart gained possession of the ball on his own 33-yard line. Greenwood made four yards, but on an attempted forward pass the ball again went to Williams on Dartmouth's 35-yard line. Williams was unsuccessful in rushing the ball, Lang tackling Lament for a 5-yard loss and Bankart downing C. Brown for a loss of two. An exchange of punts followed with the result that the ball was in Williams' possession on Dartmouth's 50-yard line. A short gain around the end and a gift of fifteen yards from Dartmouth as the result of piling on the man with the ball placed Williams on the 28-yard line. A couple of plunges netted seven yards, but Peabody lost six in the next two plays. Waters kicked from formation, the ball rolling over the Dartmouth line for a touchback, in Brusse's possession.

Glaze punted out from his 15-yard line to Williams' 50-yard line. Lament advanced the ball to Dartmouth's 40-yard line and C. Brown took it three yards further. Waters advanced the ball to Dartmouth's 28-yard line. Peabody went three yards through the center. Waters tried a short kick and the ball was caught by Glaze on Dartmouth's 12-yard line. On a double pass of Glaze to Prichard the ball was advanced to Dartmouth's 23-yard line. Bankart took it two yards on a plunge through

left tackle. Kennedy was thrown for the loss of a yard. Glaze punted to Williams' 50-yard line, where C. Brown was pushed outside with the ball near the center of the field. Pevear replaced McDonald. Waters tried a forward pass, but Brusse broke through and tackled the Williams captain for a loss of fifteen yards. Waters punted from his own 40-yard line to Glaze on Dartmouth's 42-yard line. After Greenwood had gained four yards, a poor forward pass gave the ball to Williams.

Pierce, who had replaced Waters at quarter, failed to gain on a quarterback run. Waters, now at fullback, dropped back to punt, but Pevear broke through, blocked the kick, and pursued the ball along the ground, until Pierce fell on it on Dartmouth's 25-yard line. Captain Waters' try for a place kick was feeble, and Stuart caught the ball on his 12-yard mark and ran it in thirty-two yards before he was tackled by Waters. Stuart gained four yards on a cross buck. Time was then called with the ball in Dartmouth's possession on its own 47-yard line.

DARTMOUTH	WILLIAMS
Kennedy, le	re, Chapman
Hobbs, lt	rt, Alexander
McDonald (Pevear), lg	rg, Gutterson
Brusse, c	c, Morse
Tobin, rg	lg, Harter
Lang, rt	lt, Swain
Prichard, re	le, Elder
Glaze, qb	qb, Waters (Pierce)
Bankart, lh	rh, Lament
Stuart, rh	lh, C. Brown (D. Brown)
Greenwood, fb	
fb, Westbrooke (Peabody, Waters)	

Score—Dartmouth 0, Williams 0. Referee—Pendleton of Bowdoin. Umpires—Whiting of Cornell and Minds of the University of Pennsylvania. Head linesman and timer—Foster of Amherst. Time—25 and 20 minute halves.

PRINCETON 42—DARTMOUTH 0

Princeton won an overwhelming victory over Dartmouth at Princeton, November 3, defeating the Green by a score of 42 to 0. Playing in form that would doubtless have beaten any eleven in the country, Princeton outclassed Dartmouth in every respect. Princeton's play was a spectacular exhibition of the new rules, a series of whirlwind plays that the inexperienced Dartmouth team was unable to stop.

From the time Dillon ran forty-five yards for the first touchdown, to Tibbot's eighty-five-yard dash for the final score at the end of the game, the game was a procession of long runs by the Princeton backs. Dartmouth's defensive work in the line was on the whole good, and necessitated frequent punts. When Princeton essayed the open game, however, it was highly successful,—forward passes, onside kicks, and end runs resulting in great gains for the Orange and Black. Dartmouth's offense was weak. The inexperienced eleven had a bad case of stage fright, a fact that was partly responsible for the result. Dartmouth's line plays were never good for more than a yard or two at a time, and the few forward passes and end runs tried were unproductive. The longest gain was a thirty-yard dash on a combined fake kick and forward pass.

Captain Glaze played a desperate game for Dartmouth, handling the many punts well and tackling hard. In many cases he was the last man between the man with the ball and a touchdown. For Princeton, E. Dillon, Harlan, Rulon-Miller, and Wister played sensational football.

Dartmouth won the toss, and chose

the north goal. Prichard received Harlan's kickoff on Dartmouth's 25-yard line. Stuart and Hobbs were both thrown for losses, and Glaze punted to Dillon on Dartmouth's 45-yard line. The Tiger quarterback dodged back through the entire Dartmouth team and scored the first touchdown. Cooney kicked the goal. Score—Princeton 6, Dartmouth 0.

Rulon-Miller returned Glaze's kickoff twenty yards, and on a fake kick circled left end for a gain of thirty-five yards. Princeton was twice penalized for holding, Stuart threw Rulon-Miller for a loss of five yards, and Harlan punted to Dartmouth's 35-yard line. Greenwood went five yards, but Stuart failed to gain. Dartmouth was penalized for holding, and Glaze punted to Dillon. Harlan and McCormick made first down, and Rulon-Miller added six yards more. After being penalized for holding, Princeton punted to Dartmouth's 15-yard line. Glaze punted out of bounds at his 35-yard line.

E. Dillon executed a neat forward pass to Wister, who scored a touchdown, Cooney kicking the goal. Score—Princeton 12, Dartmouth 0.

On Harlan's kickoff, Stannard tackled Stuart on Dartmouth's 25-yard line. Princeton recovered the ball on a fumble, but soon lost it on a forward pass to Dartmouth on the Green's 25-yard line.

Greenwood gained three yards and Hobbs two. Dartmouth was given five yards and first down on Princeton's offside. The Green was unable to gain in two tries, and on Glaze's punt Dillon ran the ball to Princeton's 45-yard line, where he was downed by McDonald. Princeton was forced to punt, the ball

going to Glaze on the 20-yard line. On a crisscross Stearns gained eight yards. Hobbs was injured, but resumed his place in the game. Dartmouth punted, Stearns and Stuart tackling Dillon on Dartmouth's 50-yard line. Kennedy replaced Hobbs. On a kick from formation by Harlan the ball was fumbled and crossed the goal line, where Herring fell on it for Princeton's third touchdown. Cooney kicked the goal. Score—Princeton 18, Dartmouth 0. The half ended with the ball in the Tigers' possession on their 35-yard line.

Dartmouth opened the second half by kicking off to Princeton's 15-yard line where Pevear downed E. Dillon. Harlan at once punted to the middle of the field. Bankart made three yards on a cross buck, Kennedy went two yards on a delayed pass, and Glaze punted to Princeton's 10-yard line, E. Dillon running in the ball thirty-five yards.

The Orange and Black was forced to kick, Glaze bringing the punt in to Dartmouth's 35-yard line. Kennedy tore through center for two yards and Bankart made three around the end. Dartmouth was penalized five yards for offside. On Glaze's punt to Princeton's 40-yard line, Harlan was tackled by Greenwood. Harlan punted to Dartmouth's 10-yard line. Glaze fumbled, Wister picking up the ball and crossing the goal line. Cooney kicked the goal. Score—Princeton 24, Dartmouth 0.

E. Dillon caught the next kickoff back of the goal line and ran it in to Princeton's 15-yard line. Tibbot made eight yards around the end. McCormick punted to his own 50-yard line, Princeton recovering on Kennedy's fumble. Stearns tackled Tibbot for a loss of five

yards. An exchange of punts followed, Princeton recovering the ball in mid-field. Tibbot in two end runs gained forty yards, in both cases being finally tackled by Glaze. Rulon-Miller made ten yards for a touchdown through Dartmouth's left wing. Cooney kicked the goal. Score—Princeton 30, Dartmouth 0.

Rulon-Miller's kickoff crossed Dartmouth's goal line. Glaze kicked to Dartmouth's 45-yard line and Princeton was penalized for holding. A forward pass to Hoagland netted ten yards. On McCormick's fumble, near the goal line, McDonald fell on the ball for Dartmouth. Driver, replacing Bankart, made three yards. Dartmouth was forced to kick. On straight football, the Tigers rushed the ball forty-three yards, McCormick making the touchdown. Cooney kicked the goal. Score—Princeton 36, Dartmouth 0.

Glaze on the kickoff sent the ball over the Princeton goal line, and Harlan punted out from the 20-yard mark. Glaze failed to gain on a quarterback run, and tried a quarterback kick, Princeton fumbling and Driver falling on the ball. Dartmouth was penalized fifteen yards for holding, and some splendid offensive work scarcely made up the loss. Glaze punted to Dillon, who returned the ball to his 25-yard line. Fresh Tigers poured in from the sidelines, and aided by splendid interference Tibbot dashed around left end on an eighty-five-yard run for the final touchdown of the game. Cooney kicked his seventh goal. Score—Princeton 42, Dartmouth 0.

The Princeton kickoff went to Driver, who was nailed in his tracks. From a

punt formation, a forward pass to Stuart gained thirty yards. Kennedy tore off eight yards more on another forward pass. Glaze was downed for a three-yard loss. With Kennedy back, Greenwood made five yards for first down. The Tigers rallied and Dartmouth was forced to kick. Princeton was given fifteen yards for interference with the catch, when time was called. The summary:

PRINCETON	DARTMOUTH
Wister (Shaw) le	re, Prichard, (Stearns, DeAngelis
Phillips, lt	rt, Lang
Dillon, lg	rg, M. K. Smith (Baldwin)
Herring (Rheinstein), c	c, Brusse
Stannard (Martin, Cameron), rg	lg, McDonald (Pevear)
Cooney, rt	lt, Pevear (C. Smith)
Hoagland (Warden), re	le, Hobbs (Kennedy)
E. Dillon (Dowd), qb	qb, Glaze
Harlan (Tibbot), lh	rh, Stuart
Rulon-Miller (Cass), rh	lh, Bankart (Driver)
McCormick (Little), fb	fb, Greenwood

Score—Princeton 42, Dartmouth 0. Touchdowns—Wister 2, E. Dillon, Herring, Tibbot, McCormick, Rulon-Miller. Goals from touchdowns—Cooney 7. Referee—Minds of U. of P. Umpire—Wren of Harvard. Head linesman—Lamson of U. of P. Time—25-minute halves.

DARTMOUTH 4—AMHERST 0

In one of the most spectacular games ever seen on the Alumni Oval, Dartmouth defeated Amherst, November 10, by a score of 4 to 0. After Amherst had succeeded in staving off the advances of the Dartmouth eleven in its territory for the fourth time, and Hubbard had kicked to the center of the field, the Green came back with a typical Dartmouth finish, tearing through to the 23-yard line, and allowing Captain Glaze to drop back in the last moments of play and pull the game out of the fire with a goal from placement. Three thousand persons witnessed the game.

Amherst assumed the offensive at the start of the game, and during the first part of the opening period had much the better of the contest. Several times the visiting eleven marched well into Dartmouth territory, while the vain attempts of the light Dartmouth backs to buck the line made the outlook dubious from the Green's viewpoint. Dartmouth continued to grow in strength, however, and just before the half ended, made a brilliant advance towards the Amherst goal line, the ball being in Dartmouth's possession on Amherst's 12-yard line, when time was called. In the second period Dartmouth played superior football on both the defence and offence. Hubbard's attempts to gain around the ends were smothered, while the Dartmouth backs made consistent advances into the visitors' territory. The superb defensive play of the Amherst captain alone prevented Dartmouth from scoring at least one touchdown. Four times in the second half Dartmouth seriously threatened Amherst's goal, and just before the end of the game Captain Glaze dropped back to the 33-yard line and booted the ball between the posts for the winning points.

Dartmouth played a game far in advance of any previous performance during the season. On the offence, the Green played a hard, smashing game, and although the attack lacked finish, it was usually effective. Early in the game Dartmouth started to buck Amherst's line, but the light backs were unable to do much, Captain Glaze then wisely changed his tactics, and the open game with end runs and forward passes was productive of consistent gains. Dartmouth gained over twice

as much ground as the Massachusetts eleven, but in the face of Amherst's stubborn resistance when its goal line was threatened was unable to score a touchdown. In the first half, Dartmouth rushed the ball 120 yards to Amherst's 67; in the second period, 159 to Amherst's 29; total yards gained: Dartmouth 279, Amherst 96.

Stuart played a brilliant game for Dartmouth, his offensive tactics being sensational in the extreme. Of the 279 yards gained by the Green, Stuart carried the ball 190. Driver also did star work, and Captain Glaze played his usual steady, consistent game. For Amherst, Hubbard was practically the whole team. In the first half, his end runs continually threatened Dartmouth's goal, but after Coach Folsom had talked to his ends between the halves, the efforts of the Amherst captain were smothered in their incipency. Hubbard's defensive work, however, was always superb, and to him was due the small score of the contest.

Captain Glaze won the toss and chose the south goal.

Amherst kicked off to Hobbs, who advanced from the 5-yard line to the 26. On a forward pass Prichard made fifteen yards. Stuart went to the middle of the field. On a fumble Glaze regained the ball with a loss of ten yards, and on the next play Stuart dropped the ball for seven yards loss. Prichard was tackled for a loss of six yards and Glaze punted to Amherst's 50-yard line. Wiggin went two and Hubbard twelve. Another end run by the Amherst captain carried the ball to Dartmouth's 25-yard line, Pevair and Glaze making the tackle. On a try for a field goal Hobbs

thre v Hubbard back six yards. Hubbard was apparently to try again from the 36-yard line, but instead made a clever forward pass to Crook, who was downed on the 15-yard line. A drop kick went low, Glaze recovering on his own 8-yard line. From his own goal-line Glaze punted to the middle of the field. Back and forth the ball went, neither side being able to gain consistently. Six times the sphere was booted. Dartmouth receiving the last of the series on her own 32-yard line. Greenwood went through the line for two yards and Driver swept around Keating for fifteen yards. Greenwood made six yards, bringing the ball to the middle of the field. Stuart took the other end on the next play, and twisted down the field for thirty-five yards. Hobbs was brought five yards back and went to Amherst's 12-yard line, where time was called. Dartmouth 0, Amherst 0.

Glaze kicked off to Hubbard, who ran in thirty yards to the 35-yard line. His next two attacks netted him a loss of two yards. On an onside kick Amherst recovered the ball in the center of the field. A quarterback trick play lost two, and Atwood went through the line for four. Hubbard punted to Glaze on his 25-yard line and Amherst was penalized fifteen for interference with a fair catch. Greenwood made five yards, and Driver lost a yard. Glaze's punt went to Hubbard on the Amherst 30-yard line. Stuart threw Wiggins for a loss of five yards, and Hubbard punted to Dartmouth's 25-yard line, Glaze advancing twenty yards. Steady plunges and skin-tackle plays carried the ball to Amherst's 3-yard line, where Dartmouth was held for downs. On a trick

play Hubbard went thirty yards. As he was about to be tackled by Glaze he dropped the ball, Lang falling on it on his 50-yard line.

Stuart took the ball to the middle of the field on a couple of plunges. Leadbetter was removed from the game for abusive language. Greenwood made three and Stuart went eleven around the end. Glaze tried for a goal from the 43-yard line, but the kick was not strong enough.

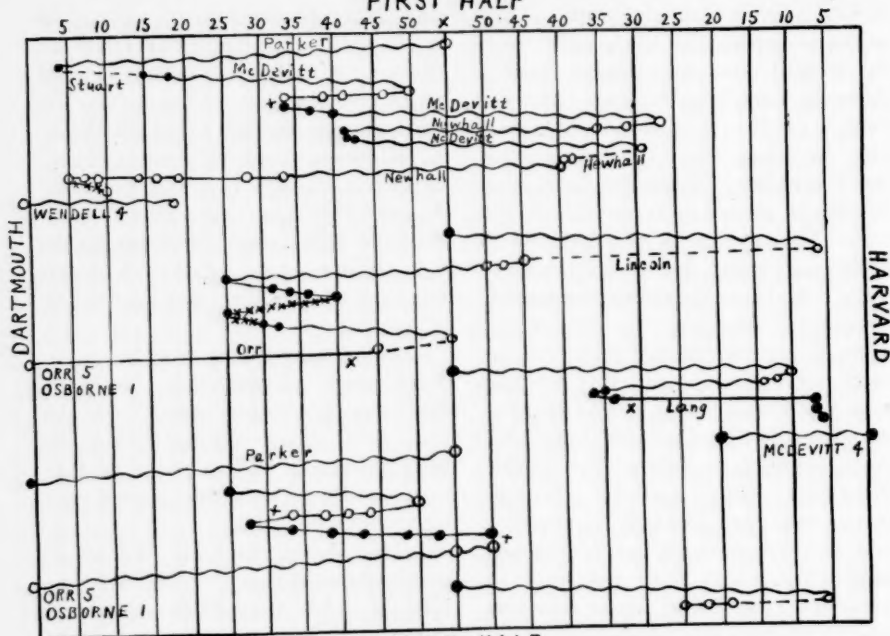
Hubbard punted out from his 20 to Dartmouth's 45-yard line. Prichard went five and Stuart seven. On the next play Stuart cleared Crook for thirty-two yards. Glaze made another try for a field goal from the 24-yard line, but again failed.

Hubbard punted to Lang, and on a fumbled forward pass the ball went to Amherst on her 50-yard line. Amherst punted, Glaze going to his own 32-yard line. Stuart contributed eighteen yards and then three. Glaze punted to Hubbard who fumbled, Dartmouth recovering on her 22-yard line. On a try for goal from the 33-yard line Glaze put the ball squarely between the posts. Score--Dartmouth 4, Amherst 0.

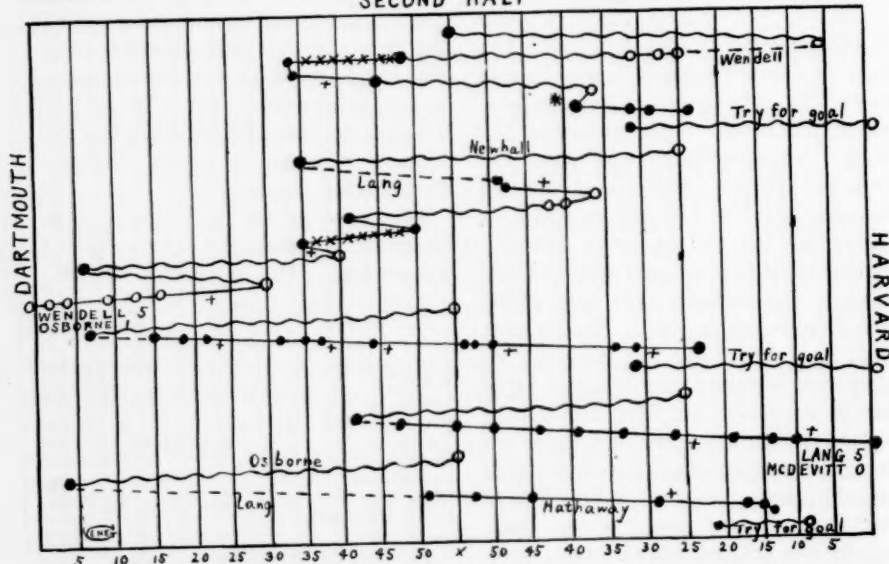
The game ended with the ball in Dartmouth's possession on Amherst's 26-yard line. The summary:

DA RTMOUTH	AMHERST
DeAngelis, le	re, Crook (Spring)
Hobbs, lt	rt, McCoy
Pevear, lg	rg, Osborne
Brusse, c	c, Mulroy
Tobin, rg	lg, Leadbetter (Smith)
Lang, rt	lt, Kilbourne
Prichard, re	le, Keating
Glaze, qb	qb, Beach
Driver (Bankart), lh	rh, Wiggins
Stuart, rh	lh, Hubbard
Greenwood (Hathaway), fb	fb, Atwood

FIRST HALF



SECOND HALF



FOOTBALL KEY



Dartmouth's ball



Opponent's ball



Rushes



Kicks



Running in kicks



Penalties



Fumble



Forward pass

Score—Dartmouth 4, Amherst 0. Goal from field—Glaze. Referee—Booth of Princeton. Umpire—Dadmun of Worcester. Head linesman—Burleigh of B. A. A. Timer—Dr. Bolser of Dartmouth. Linesmen—Dr. Clough of Dartmouth and Shattuck of Amherst. Time—25-min. halves.

HARVARD 22—DARTMOUTH 9

Before a crowd of 20,000 people, Harvard defeated Dartmouth in the Stadium at Cambridge, November 17, by a score of 22 to 9. Without its captain and with only three men in the lineup who had played against Harvard the previous year, Dartmouth lost its first game to the Crimson in four years. Outplayed and outclassed by the finished football of the Harvard eleven in the first half, the Green came back in whirlwind style in the second period, surpassed its opponents in almost every respect, and left the Stadium with Dartmouth's reputation for football prowess and resourcefulness almost as strong as after any of the memorable games of the past four years. From the Dartmouth standpoint, the game, although a defeat, was doubtless the most satisfactory of the season.

With the game scarcely ten minutes old and Dartmouth holding its own in excellent fashion, Newhall's onside kick was recovered by Harvard on Dartmouth's 35-yard line, and the Crimson started for its first score of the game, Newhall kicking a goal from the field from the 20-yard line. Harvard's first touchdown shortly followed, when Orr received a forward pass and ran forty yards. Dartmouth then scored on a forward pass to Lang and McDevitt's clever goal from placement. Shortly before the close of the period Newhall punted over McDevitt's head, and Orr

gathered up the ball on the 5-yard line and crossed the goal for a touchdown. Harvard opened the second half with a continuance of its excellent work, earning its touchdown by straight line-plunging. Growing stronger, Dartmouth began to show its power, and aided by open play and the most effective forward pass seen on Soldiers Field during the year, marched down the field for a touchdown. With line plays, end runs, and forward passes mingled with surprising effectiveness, Dartmouth continued its brilliant advances, and with a touchdown imminent, time was called with the ball in Dartmouth's possession on Harvard's 8-yard line.

On the part of both elevens the contest was a brilliant exhibition of the new rules. Both teams showed a firm grasp of the revised code. Open work led up to all but one of Harvard's scores, while Dartmouth, in marked contrast to earlier performances, played the new game in dashing style. Dartmouth's fake punts followed by forward passes were highly successful, and the fake place-kick that led to the touchdown was executed in artistic fashion and was a big surprise to the spectators and Harvard players.

In the first period Harvard had slightly the better of the rushing game, advancing the ball 123 yards to 92 by Dartmouth, including gains on forward passes. In the second half, however, Dartmouth was clearly superior, rushing the oval 153 yards to Harvard's 41. The total of yards gained was, then: Dartmouth 245, Harvard 164.

Quarterback McDevitt, in the difficult position of taking Captain Glaze's place in the most important game of the

year, played an exceptional game. Weak on the defensive, McDevitt more than made up this deficiency with his brilliant and heady running of the team and star individual work. In addition to kicking a goal from the field, he executed numerous forward passes in a finished manner, while his generalship could scarcely have been improved upon.

Dartmouth won the toss, and chose to defend the south goal. Stuart received Parker's kickoff on his 3-yard line and rushed the ball back twelve yards. McDevitt punted on the second down, the ball going out of bounds at the 50-yard line and being awarded to Harvard. Four plays advanced the oval to Dartmouth's 34-yard line, where an illegal forward pass gave the ball to the New Hampshire eleven. Two short rushes returned the ball to the 40-yard line, where McDevitt kicked again. Gilder fumbled the punt, but Newhall recovered it, running out of bounds on the Crimson's 26-yard line. The punt was returned after two rushes had gained nine yards, and McDevitt made a fair catch on Dartmouth's 41-yard line. The ball, however, was put into scrimmage, and two bucks at the Crimson line netted only a single yard. Again McDevitt punted, and the Harvard quarterback caught the ball and was downed on Harvard's 38-yard line. Harvard had gained thirteen yards on the exchange of kicks. Two line smashes failed to gain for Harvard, and Newhall kicked again. This time, however, it was an outside kick, and was recovered by Osborne on Dartmouth's 34-yard line, for a gain of twenty-eight yards. By straight foot-

ball Harvard made first down twice and had the ball on Dartmouth's 9-yard line. Wendell and Lincoln each made two yards, and then Wendell was swept over the line. The touchdown was not allowed, however, because Lincoln had started to run before the ball was passed, so the Crimson was set back to the 10-yard line with third down. Newhall dropped back to the 18-yard line and booted the ball over the bar for Harvard's first score. Score—Harvard 4, Dartmouth 0.

Lincoln secured the ball on the kickoff, catching it on the 5-yard line and returning it almost to the middle of the field on a pretty dash along the side line. Harvard was soon forced to punt, McDevitt making a fair catch on his 25-yard line. Stuart dashed around right end for six yards, but the Green was soon penalized fifteen yards for holding. Harvard, too, was penalized five yards for offside play, and after one more play McDevitt punted to Orr in midfield. On the first lineup Harvard executed one of the most sensational plays of the game, Newhall making a long forward pass to Orr, who dashed down the field, dodged McDevitt, and planted the ball behind the posts for the first touchdown of the game. Osborne kicked the goal. Score—Harvard 10, Dartmouth 0.

Dartmouth's first score followed close upon the kickoff. Securing the ball on its 10-yard line, Harvard was unable to gain, and Newhall punted to Harvard's 35-yard line. Stuart lost a yard, but Driver gained two. On the next play McDevitt dropped back for a punt, then passed the ball over the heads of the Harvard players to Lang, who was downed on the Crimson's 7-yard line.

A delayed pass resulted in no gain, and Kersberg broke through and smothered Stuart's attempted end run. McDevitt then dropped back, and at a difficult angle booted the ball between the posts for the Green's first points. Score—Harvard 10, Dartmouth 4.

Parker kicked the ball over the Dartmouth goal on the next kickoff, and McDevitt kicked out from the 25-yard line. On straight football Harvard rushed the ball from Dartmouth's 50-yard line to the 34-yard line, where Greenwood recovered the ball by intercepting a forward pass. Six plays advanced the ball to the center of the field, where Wendell duplicated Greenwood's trick by securing the ball on a forward pass. A short punt by Newhall resulted in a five-yard gain, and a second one a moment later went over McDevitt's head, Orr picking it up on Dartmouth's 5-yard line and planting it behind the posts. Osborne kicked the goal. Score—Harvard 16, Dartmouth 4.

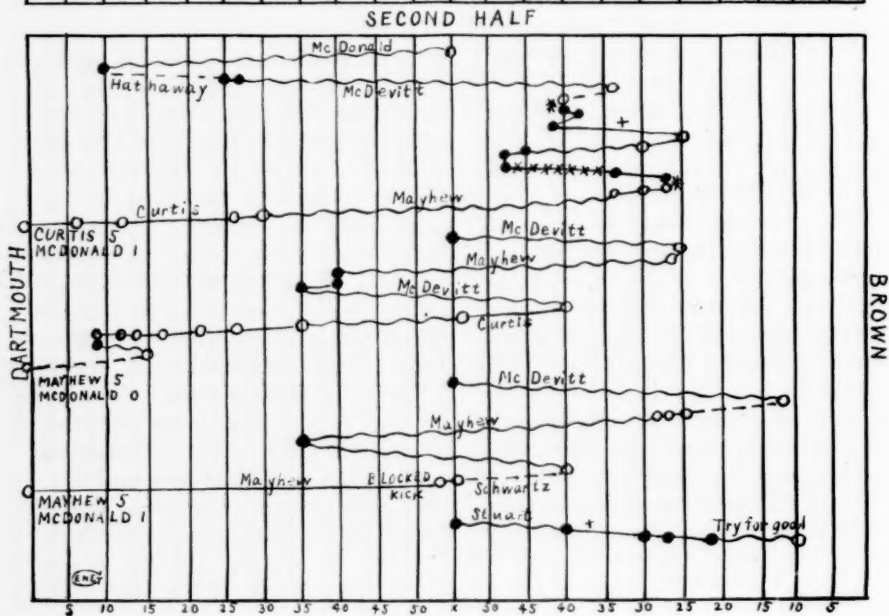
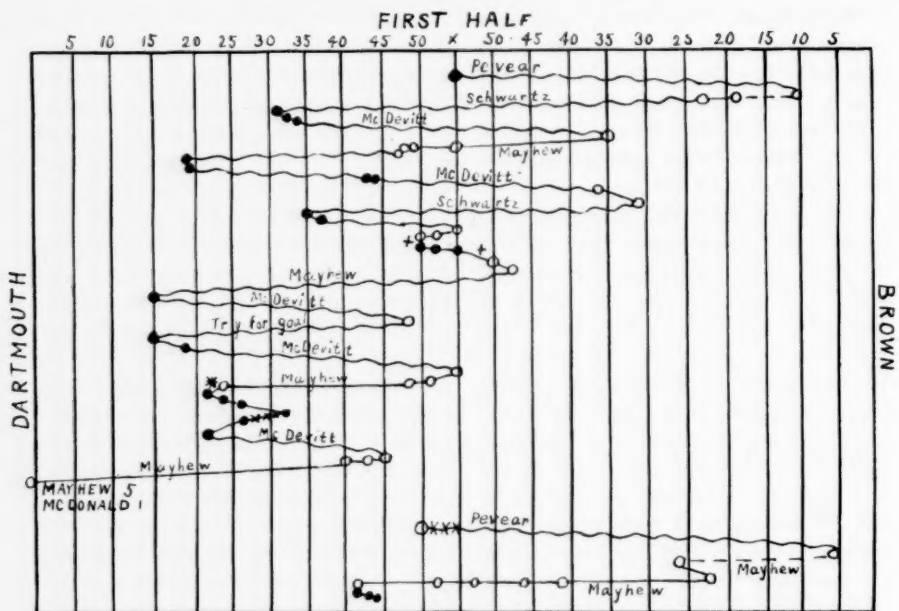
Dartmouth kicked off, but after Harvard had made two rushes the half ended with the ball on Dartmouth's 25-yard line in Harvard's possession.

The first score was made in the second half by Harvard, but not until quite awhile after the first kickoff and after the ball had seesawed up and down the center of the field for almost fifteen minutes. Wendell ran the kickoff back to the 25-yard line, and after a couple of rushes Newhall punted the ball to Greenwood, who was downed on Dartmouth's 47-yard line. On the first play Dartmouth was penalized fifteen yards for holding, and the second

attempt to gain was fruitless. Then McDevitt sent a forward pass to Prichard and the ball was downed on the 45-yard line. A punt gave the pigskin to Harvard on the Crimson's 36-yard line, and a fumble in the first scrimmage by Gilder returned it to Dartmouth on Harvard's 39-yard line. From there the ball advanced fifteen yards, and McDevitt dropped back of the line to try for a goal from placement. The kick was accurate but weak, the ball just skimming under the bar.

Newhall punted out to Lang, who made a clever run back from Dartmouth's 35-yard line to Harvard's 43-yard line, a distance of thirty-two yards. Greenwood failed to gain through center and a forward pass by McDevitt sent the ball to Newhall on Harvard's 33-yard line. After Harvard had advanced the ball six yards it was punted to Dartmouth's 41-yard line. Stuart made nine yards on a strong tandem buck, but on the next play Dartmouth was penalized for holding. McDevitt tried a forward pass, but Bird of Harvard secured the ball on Dartmouth's 35-yard line. Newhall punted to McDevitt on the 6-yard line, and McDevitt punted to Dartmouth's 35-yard line. A forward pass took the ball to the 16-yard line, whence Wendell on five line plunges carried the oval over the goal line. Osborne again kicked the goal. Score—Harvard 22, Dartmouth 4.

From this point Dartmouth easily had the better of the contest. Dartmouth received the kickoff on its 7-yard line, and then began a brilliant march straight up the field to within striking



distance of the goal. On Harvard's 31-yard line McDevitt tried a goal from placement, the ball going over the line. McDevitt caught the kick-out on his 42-yard line and returned it five yards. On straight line plunges Heneage and Hathaway advanced the ball to Harvard's 26-yard line, and a forward pass netted eight yards more. Hathaway carried the ball twice for an advance of five yards, and McDevitt dropped back, apparently for a try from placement. Instead of kicking the ball, however, he passed it forward to Lang, who caught the ball on the 3-yard line, and crossed the goal line for a touchdown. McDevitt missed a difficult goal. Score—Harvard 22, Dartmouth 9.

During the remaining few minutes Dartmouth continued to have matters for the most part all its own way. Lang ran back Osborne's kickoff to the 52-yard line and all the team was with him in splendid style. He went right through the Harvard team for a distance of forty-eight yards. Then Hathaway ripped up the Harvard center for thirteen yards in two plays and in his third buck put the ball on the Crimson's 29-yard line. McDevitt fell back for a fake kick and on a forward pass to Prichard sent the ball to the 17-yard line. Hathaway made a yard through center, but Steward failed to add any more when he tried a left tackle crossbuck. Then a goal from placement was narrowly averted by Harvard, whose center men broke through the line and blocked Steward's attempt. Hall fumbled the ball and Lang fell on it for Dartmouth on Harvard's 8-yard line. Time was then called. The summary:

HARVARD	DARTMOUTH
Bird, le	re, Prichard
Osborne, lt	rt, Lang
Brock, lg	rg, Tobin
Parker (Fraser), c	c, Brusse
Kersberg (Gilmore), rg	lg, Pevear (Blake)
Pierce, rt	lt, Hobbs (C. W. Smith)
Orr, re	le, DeAngelis
Newhall (Hall), qb	qb, McDevitt
Gilder (Mason), lh	rh, Stuart (Steward)
Lincoln, rh	lh, Driver (Heneage)
Wendell (Appollonio), fb	fb, Greenwood (Hathaway)

Score—Harvard 22, Dartmouth 9. Touchdowns—Orr 2, Wendell, Lane. Goals from touchdowns—Osborne 3. Goals from field—Newhall, McDevitt. Umpires—H. L. Dadmun, Worcester; F. Burleigh, Exeter. Referee—J. B. Pendleton, Bowdoin. Head linesman—G. Ayerault, Groton School. Linesmen—J. H. Rand '08, A. B. Farmer, Dartmouth. Timers—F. Wood, B. A. A.; Dr. Bolser, Dartmouth. Time—30-minute halves.

BROWN 23—DARTMOUTH 0

Dartmouth lost to Brown for the first time in six years, November 24, at Hampden Park, Springfield, by a score of 23 to 0. Weakened by the absence of Hobbs, and lacking the steadying influence of Captain Glaze, Dartmouth lost its grip after Brown's first scores. The brilliant attack of the Brown eleven, coupled with a large amount of luck and the ability to take advantage of Dartmouth's numerous mistakes in the backfield, was largely responsible for Brown's victory.

Until the first half was almost over the battle was even, with Dartmouth's defence seeming capable of holding Brown and with hopes of victory as bright as those of the Providence men. With five minutes more to play, Mayhew on a side-line dash raced forty yards around right end for a touchdown. Even then Dartmouth was not dispirited, beginning the second period

with a flash of excellent play. Then Schwartz punted from his 30-yard line to Dartmouth's 35, where Elrod secured the ball on McDevitt's disastrous fumble. From this point Dartmouth weakened, and Brown made big gains in tearing through for a touchdown. After holding Brown for downs on the 8-yard line, McDonald scored the third touchdown after catching McDevitt's poor punt on Dartmouth's 15-yard line.

The final score of the Providence eleven was made on another dash by Mayhew, who ran fifty yards for a touchdown.

Brown's attack was powerful and well directed. During the first half Brown's offense was not able to make consecutive advances, but after the misplay at the beginning of the second period had disorganized the Dartmouth eleven the Providence men were able to smash through Dartmouth's line for effective gains.

Mayhew, the Brown halfback, was easily the star of the day. His forty-yard dash for the first touchdown was the blow that began the work of upsetting the Dartmouth team, and he concluded the scoring with another brilliant run for fifty yards and a touchdown. In many respects this year's game was a counterpart of last year's Brown games, with Mayhew as the Ralph Glaze and the fortunes of battle reversed.

Dartmouth's offense was a disappointment. In marked contrast with the work of the team the previous week at Cambridge, Dartmouth could not make consecutive advances. The Green could not get its forward passes started, its end runs were smothered, and its line plays yielded only small gains.

The only part of the new game that worked successfully was the onside kick, which was used successfully several times in the first half.

Brown won the toss and chose the north goal. Schwartz received Pevear's kickoff on Brown's 10-yard line, and returned the ball eight yards. Curtis made five yards on a fake kick, and Schwartz punted to Dartmouth's 31-yard line. Greenwood and Stuart gaining only two yards, McDevitt kicked to Brown's 35-yard line. Mayhew circled right end for twenty yards, Schwartz made six yards on a quarterback run, but Mayhew failed to gain on two trials at both ends of the Dartmouth line.

Schwartz's onside kick was secured by McDevitt on Dartmouth's 18-yard line. McDevitt fumbled on the first lineup, but recovered the ball. He then tried an onside kick, and Kennedy was up the field like a flash, recovering the ball for Dartmouth on his 43-yard line, Schwartz tackling him. Driver was sent into the Providence line without gain. McDevitt punted outside at Brown's 36-yard mark.

Mayhew was downed in his tracks for a five-yard loss, Lang breaking through and throwing him back. Schwartz then punted to McDevitt on Dartmouth's 33-yard line. A trick play with Prichard carrying the ball failed to gain anything. McDevitt punted to the center of the field. Hazard hit the center of the line for two yards and Curtis made three more. Brown tried the forward pass, but it proved a fizzle, and the ball went to Dartmouth on the Green's 50-yard line.

Prichard gained a yard and Driver four, but McDevitt's forward pass was

intercepted by Schwartz. Kennedy threw Mayhew for a two-yard loss, and Mayhew booted the ball to Dartmouth's 15-yard mark. On the first lineup McDevitt punted to Schwartz, who signalled for a fair catch. McDonald failed in his try for goal from the 48-yard line. McDevitt secured the ball on his 15-yard line, and Stuart made four yards around on the right side of the line. McDevitt punted to the middle of the field. Schwartz and Hazard made small gains, and Mayhew swept around left end for twenty-five yards.

Brown fumbled on the next play and it was Dartmouth's ball on the Green's 22-yard mark. Greenwood went three and two yards through right tackle. Stuart failed to gain. Offside play cost Dartmouth five yards. Stuart was directed to try Brown's right end, but he was nailed before he could stir from his position. The ball was on the Green's 20-yard line and McDevitt booted it to the 45 chalk mark. Mayhew gained a yard, being forced outside by Prichard.

With the ball near the side line on the 40-yard mark, Brown lined up apparently for a shift, but instead the ball was passed to Mayhew, who raced down the side line for the first touchdown. Schwartz punted out to Mayhew, and McDonald made the score: Brown 6, Dartmouth 0.

On Pevear's kickoff Dartmouth was offside. On the second try Pevear booted the ball from his 50-yard line to Mayhew on Brown's 5-yard line, Mayhew advancing it to his 26-yard line. Greenwood was hurt and play was stopped for two minutes. Mayhew tried the right end of the Dartmouth line de-

fense, but was tackled for a three-yard loss. A delayed pass was next tried between Schwartz and Mayhew, the latter moving up the field eighteen yards before Driver stopped him. McDonald hit the center for five yards, Curtis bucked the center for eight yards, Curtis again plowed into the line for five yards, and McDonald was pushed and pulled through Pevear for ten yards. Schwartz made another try at the forward pass on his own 40-yard line, but the ball touched the ground before a Brown man could reach it, and it was Dartmouth's ball. Greenwood and Driver made a yard apiece on line plunges. The whistle then announced the end of the half.

McDonald opened the second half by kicking off to Hathaway, who recovered fifteen yards. Stuart made a yard, and McDevitt kicked to Schwartz, who ran in the ball to Brown's 40-yard line. Schwartz's fumble on the first play gave the ball to Dartmouth. Hathaway gained two yards through the line, Stuart was thrown for a loss by Ayler, and McDevitt tried a forward pass which McDonald intercepted on his own 25-yard line. Curtis made five yards on a fake kick. Schwartz booted another onside kick that McDevitt caught on Brown's 45-yard mark. Stuart lost three yards in his endeavor to gain around the right end, and Kennedy was stopped without a gain. Brown was penalized fifteen yards, but Dartmouth lost the ball on a fumble on Brown's 27-yard line.

McDonald hit the center for three yards and Curtis followed him for four more. Mayhew punted to Dartmouth's 30-yard line, and McDevitt missed it. The ball rolled past the Green's quarter-

back, and like a flash Elrod was by him and dropped on the ball on the Green's 27-yard mark.

Curtis crashed through left tackle for fifteen yards, and McDonald made five yards more. Hazard gained two yards, and Curtis plunged through the line for a touchdown. Schwartz punted out to Curtis, and McDonald kicked the goal. Score—Brown 12, Dartmouth 0.

McDevitt kicked off to Hazard on the 25-yard line. Mayhew failed to gain on the first play, and kicked to Dartmouth's 40-yard line. Dartmouth failed to gain on a fake punt, and Stuart was thrown for a five-yard loss. McDevitt punted to Brown's 40-yard mark. Curtis was good for fourteen yards through center. A quarterback kick gave the ball to Dartmouth on the Green's 35-yard line, but McDonald immediately recovered the ball for Brown on a fumble. Pryor went eight yards around right end, and effective line-plunging by McDonald and Curtis advanced the ball to Dartmouth's 8-yard line, where the Green took the ball on downs. McDevitt went behind his goal line, and punted to his 15-yard line, where Mayhew caught the ball and tore across the line for a touchdown. McDonald missed the goal. Score—Brown 17, Dartmouth 0.

Schwartz received McDevitt's kickoff on his 12-yard line, and returned it to the 25-yard mark. Kirley and Curtis gained only three yards on two trials, and Mayhew punted to Dartmouth's 35-yard line. McDevitt immediately returned the punt, Schwartz being downed in the middle of the field. After Corp had made two yards, Mayhew dropped back for a punt. His low kick hit a Brown player and bounded back into

Mayhew's arms on his own 48-yard line, whence he galloped through half the Dartmouth team for the last touchdown. Hazard kicked the goal. Score—Brown 23, Dartmouth 0.

Stuart kicked off for Dartmouth. He booted the ball along the ground slowly for about fifteen yards, and then cleverly ran up and fell on it. Brooks and Lang successfully executed a forward pass that advanced the ball ten yards. Stuart went into right tackle for four yards. Hathaway was replaced by Storrs. With the ball on Brown's 26-yard line, Stuart gained five more yards, and then a goal from the field was attempted. Stuart held the ball on his 25-yard line and Brooks tried to kick it over. The ball fell short, Elrod catching it on his 10-yard line. Time was up before Brown could line up for another play. The lineup:

BROWN	DARTMOUTH
Pryor, le	re, Prichard (Stearns)
Kirley, lt	rt, Lang
Westervelt (McPhee), lg	rg, Tobin (M. K. Smith)
Conklin, c	c, Brusse
Ayler, rg	lg, Pevear (McDonald)
Elrod, re	le, Kennedy (Jennings)
Schwartz, qb	qb, McDevitt (Brooks)
Mayhew (Tinkham), lb	rh, Stuart
Curtis (Pearsall), rh	lh, Driver (Heneage)
McDonald (Corp), fb	fb, Greenwood (Hathaway, Storrs)

Score—Brown 23, Dartmouth 0. Touchdowns—Mayhew 3, Curtis. Goals from touchdowns—McDonald 2, Hazard. Goal missed—McDonald. Referee—W. H. Corbin of Yale. Umpires—Edgar Wrightington of Harvard and Fred Burleigh of Exeter. Head linesman—J. C. McCracken of University of Pennsylvania. Timer—J. C. McCracken. Time—30 minute halves.

FOOTBALL REPORT

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 12, 1906.

I have this day examined the accounts of the Football management

for season 1906-1907, submitted by W. H. Lillard and J. R. McLane. I find they have given credit for the sums paid to them, and the sums paid out by them are properly vouched and the accounts correctly cast.

CRAVEN LAYCOCK, Auditor
Chairman Advisory Committee.

Dartmouth College Athletic Council

FOOTBALL DEPARTMENT

Report of Finances for Season of 1906

RECEIPTS

Loans

Loan from Council \$200.00

Gate receipts

Norwich Univ.	\$107.81
Univ. of Vt.	101.00
Holy Cross	311.27
Univ. of Maine	250.75
Mass. State	117.00
Amherst	1150.20
	<hr/>
	\$2038.03

Out of town games

Princeton	\$1596.50
Brown (to date)	1089.50
Harvard	7237.26
Williams	
(to date)	300.00

Bal. due from J. F.

Drake, Brown and	
Williams games	2075.78
	<hr/>
	\$12299.04

Taxes

1907=71 per cent	\$255.00
1908=65 per cent	253.00
1909=62 per cent	364.00
1910=83 per cent	557.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1429.00

Season tickets

1030.00

Training table

Board of members	270.50
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Incidentals

Mileage	41.60
Equipment	17.53
Proceeds class game	18.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 77.13

Total receipts

\$17343.70

EXPENSES

Coaching

Folsom	\$1798.05
Glaze	424.00
Gage	382.05
Gilman	8.00
Randall	35.65
	<hr/>
	\$2647.75

Guarantees

Norwich	\$125.00
Univ. of Vt.	160.00
Holy Cross	450.00
Univ. of Me.	425.00
Mass. State	265.00
Amherst	350.00
	<hr/>
	\$1775.00

Officials

Saul, Holy Cross	\$62.00
1-2 Amherst game	92.77
1-2 Harvard game	132.50
Barton, early games	20.00
Carleton, "	15.00
Bolser, Harvard	
game	6.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 328.27

Equipment

Wright and Ditson	\$890.76
Forsyth, lining	
field	20.00
Kibling, posts	1.80
W. G. Wood & Sons, watch	10.00
Victor Sporting Goods Co.	7.50
L. B. Downing, medical supplies	34.75
G. A. Goodhue, laces	7.50
C. H. Dudley, supplies	135.34
Davison & Ward	8.99
C. W. White, rubber goods	54.83

Carried forward	\$1171.47	\$4751.02
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Brought forward \$1171.47 \$4751.02
Equipment (Continued)

D. B. Russell,
laundry 54.05
Lamontagne,
repairing shoes 13.15
Mrs. Osborne,
sewing 20.00
Allen Drug Co. 87.55
C. D. Brown 4.03
Clark, incidental \$ 1.56
McLane, incidental .20

————— \$1352.01

Trips

Williams
7 B. & M. mileages \$140.00
2 C. V. mileages 40.00
Chair car 25.50
Sleeper 42.00
Telegrams .50
Lillard 20.00
Elbow pad .75
Tips 7.00
Theatre 17.00
Crittendon, mileage 2.58

————— \$ 295.33

Princeton
R. R. fares, Han-
over and New
York \$316.80
Chair car 50.75
Lunch, White
River Jct. 17.00
Supper, Springfield 8.20
Busses, New York 9.75
R. R. fares to
Princeton 64.32
Shoulder guards 12.00
Billiards, New
Brunswick 5.00
Mansion House 83.00
Busses, Princeton 25.00
Princeton Inn 22.50
Parlor car 15.50
Theatre 51.00

Carried forward \$680.82 \$6398.36

Brought forward \$680.82 \$6398.36
Princeton (Continued)

Hotel Imperial 250.55
Sleeper 55.00
Supper, Springfield 25.00
Tips 13.20
Telegrams 1.20
Incidental carfares 16.02
Baggage .90
Lillard 5.00
Gage 5.00
Towels 3.60
Incidentals 1.50

————— \$1057.79

Harvard

Glaze \$ 5.00
Wellman 5.00
31 fares, \$3.85 119.35
Parlor car 25.50
Telegrams .25
Supplies, Bowler 3.00
Copley Sq. Hotel 292.90
Supper, Haymarket 12.40
Porter 1.00
Supporters 1.50
Carfares 2.10
Sponge 2.00
Telegram .37
Tip 1.00
Busses 12.00
Carfares 4.95
Sleeper 42.00
Theatre 14.50
McLane, trip ahead 3.25
Telegram .40
Medical supplies 2.20
Carfares 2.00
Tip 1.00
Theatre 44.00
I. J. French, refund 6.00
Complimentary 88.50

————— \$ 692.17

Brown

Skeleton ticket
for 18 \$ 68.76
Telephone .40

Carried forward \$69.16 \$8148.32

The Dartmouth Bi-Monthly

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Brought forward	\$69.16	\$8148.32	Brought forward	\$8904.73
Brown (continued)			Incidentals (continued)	
3 B. & M. mileages	60.00		Collectors	
Chair car	14.50		Soule	\$ 5.00
Telegram	.50		Trickey	5.00
Carfare	2.65		King	5.00
Rent of Park	2.00		Blake	5.00
McLane, fare ahead	5.60		Smith	5.00
Draper Hotel	149.00		Shaw	5.00
Tips	6.50		Woodworth	5.00
Mending	.50		Everett	5.00
12 tickets to			Sprague	5.00
Springfield	2.40			
Supporters	10.00			\$ 45.00
Cash return fares,			Dr. Bowler	450.00
15	45.00		W. H. Lillard	400.00
Cooley Hotel	94.80		Repayment loan to Council	200.00
Clark, room	2.00		Dartmouth Press	88.31
Tips	3.00		Howe livery	43.50
Turkish Baths	2.00		Filiau	10.00
Refund in tickets	2.50		Telegraph	33.85
Theatre	51.00		Telephone	11.30
Cash fares, 7	35.00		Shipley, work in gym	24.00
Subs, 17	64.94		Soule, " "	5.95
Lillard, incidentals	1.25		Storrs	8.90
Ellis, fare	2.58		Dr. H. N. Kingsford, bandages	15.99
A. Brown, refund	1.00		Training table	1333.00
Band	86.22		Mrs. Avery, teaming	2.50
		\$ 714.10	Dr. Bowler, lockers	15.00
McLane			Sterilizer	2.50
New York to Worcester	\$ 5.00		Rubbing	
Concord to Boston	3.55		Poley	\$ 12.25
Hanover to Springfield	8.30		Manning	35.70
Milford to Springfield	9.50		Knox	40.25
		\$ 26.35	Crittendon	36.57
Incidentals			Littlewood	7.70
Postage	\$ 6.54		Turner	5.60
Printing	4.57		Wainwright	13.02
Teaming	3.50		Ellis	37.19
		\$ 14.61		\$ 188.28
1905 account, Dr. Bowler	\$ 1.35			
Carried forward	\$8904.73			\$11782.81

Total income \$17343.70

Total expense 11782.81

\$ 5560.89

Outstanding debts 225.00

Balance for season \$ 5335.89

W. HUSTON LILLARD, Grad. Mgr.
JOHN R. McLANE, Manager.

BRIDGMAN BLOCK DESTROYED

The most disastrous blaze since the conflagration of 1887, and exceeding that in financial loss, visited Hanover early October 30, when the Bridgman Block, the largest business block in the village, was totally destroyed. An eighteen-inch wall between the burned structure and the Davison Block on the north, and extremely fortunate weather conditions were all that saved the entire business section and the College buildings on the southwest border of the campus. The total loss was \$91,500, of which \$37,500 was sustained by the builder and owner of the block, Mr. Don S. Bridgman. The total insurance was about \$52,000.

The cause of the blaze is unknown. The fire was discovered at two o'clock, and when the fire company arrived, two minutes later, smoke was issuing from all the basement windows. For ninety minutes the firemen, baffled in repeated attempts to force their way through the smoke to the fire, fought in vain to find the blaze, until 3.30 o'clock sheets of flame burst through the basement windows of Miss E. J. Clark's millinery store. The firemen worked valiantly to stay the progress of the blaze, but when a few minutes later the fire shot up through the airshaft, the building was

doomed, and the firemen thereafter confined their efforts to saving surrounding property. The brick walls of the burning structure fell at 4.25 o'clock, and partially smothered the flames long enough to save the buildings on the south. The thick firewall stopped the fire on the north. The Hanover Inn, the Casque and Gauntlet House, and other buildings caught fire several times from flying brands.

The burned block was built in 1900 on the sites of the old Swasey stable and the West millinery stand. The losses and insurance were as follows: Mr. Bridgman, total loss \$37,500, insurance \$27,500; Allen Drug company, loss \$16,000, insurance \$6,000; H. N. Sanborn, loss \$3,000, insurance \$1,000; Ed Orrill, barber, loss \$500, no insurance; Miss Clark, milliner, loss \$3,500, insurance \$1,000; G. W. Rand and Son, furniture dealers, loss \$13,000, insurance \$4,500; Telephone company, loss \$6,000, no insurance; Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, loss \$1,000, insurance 400; Dr. E. H. Carleton, Medical School '97, loss \$2,000, insurance \$500; Instructor G. S. Graham '02, Medical School '05, loss \$1,000, no insurance; Dr. W. S. Bowles, dentist, loss \$1,500, insurance \$500; Good Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, loss \$500, no insurance.

The following students, who roomed in the fraternity rooms mentioned, lost a total of \$1,500 in various personal effects: Amos Dodge '07, T. T. Redington '07, F. W. Anderson '08, A. T. Anderson '08, E. C. Ford '09, C. H. Walker '08, E. P. Norris '09, P. N. Storer '09.

BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

The basketball team has won the first four games on the schedule, which is as follows:

- Dec. 1—Dartmouth 28, 1906 team 16.
- Dec. 8—Dartmouth 51, M. I. T. 9.
- Dec. 15—Dartmouth 88, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 10.
- Dec. 18—Dartmouth 52, Mass. Agricultural College 1.
- Jan. 15—Tufts at Hanover.
- Jan. 18—Wesleyan at Hanover.
- Jan. 19—Wesleyan at Hanover.
- Jan. 26—Williams at Hanover.
- Feb. 2—Brown at Hanover.
- Feb. 9—Open date.
- Feb. 16—Yale at Hanover.
- Feb. 20—Williams at Williamstown.
- Feb. 21—Wesleyan at Middletown.
- Feb. 23—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y.
- Mar. 2—Pennsylvania at Hanover.
- Mar. 4—Harvard at Cambridge.
- Mar. 5—M. I. T. at Boston.
- Mar. 6—Brown at Providence.
- Mar. 7—Tufts at Medford.

GLAZE REELECTED CAPTAIN

Captain John Baldwin Glaze '08 of Denver, Colorado, has been unanimously re-elected captain of the football team for next year. Captain Glaze prepared for college at Boulder Preparatory School. Excellent generalship, sensational work in the backfield, and place-kicking ability, have characterized his work this year. He is also a pitcher on the nine. Captain Glaze is 20 years old, weighs 156 pounds, and is 5 feet, 8 inches in height. He is a member of Kappa Kappa Kappa fraternity, and Turtle Junior society.

HOCKEY

Dartmouth has this year been admitted to the Intercollegiate Hockey Association, which includes Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia. The schedule is as follows:

- Dec. 26—Rindge Manual Training School at the Stadium, Cambridge.
- Dec. 27—Newton High School at Brae Burn Rink, West Newton.
- Dec. 29—M. I. T. at Brae Burn Rink, West Newton.
- Jan. 9—Princeton at St. Nicholas Rink, New York.
- Jan. 12—Open at Hanover.
- Jan. 16—Yale at St. Nicholas Rink, New York.
- Jan. 18—Columbia at St. Nicholas Rink, New York.
- Jan. 19—Phillips Andover at Andover.
- Feb. 9—Harvard at Cambridge.

COLLEGE NOTES

The Athletic Council has voted that the following men are members of the football team and has awarded them "Ds.": Glaze, Kennedy, Stearns, Prichard, Lang, Tobin, Brusse, Pevear, Blake, Hobbs, C. W. Smith, DeAngelis, McDevitt, Stuart, Driver, Greenwood, and Hathaway. The College letter was also awarded to Heneage, Brooks, Jennings, M. K. Smith, Storrs, and McDonald.

The Dartmouth Congress has been organized for the purpose of affording the student body an opportunity for practice in parliamentary procedure and informal public speaking. The following officers have been elected: Speaker, H. G. Kelley '07; vice president, R. L.

Theller '09; clerk, J. M. O'Neill '07; vice clerk, P. M. Chase '09; sergeant-at-arms, M. A. Gallagher '07.

The College Club tendered the faculty a dinner at College Hall, December 20. The dinner was followed by a dance.

The Palaeopitus has voted that since basketball is now a "D" sport, the captain and manager of the basketball team shall be *ex-officio* members of that body. Curtis Plummer '07, manager of the basketball team, has been elected a member by the society, and H. S. McDevitt '07 has been chosen a member by the senior class.

Through a recent purchase by the Moore fund, two large portfolios of Racinet's *L'Arnement Polychrome* have been added to the department of modern art. Two portfolios of the complete works of Corot have also been purchased from the same fund.

Prof. Charles F. Richardson is spending the first part of his sabbatical year in Boston, studying on the subject of

"Rhyme." He will leave for Egypt in January, and will spend the spring and summer in travelling through the smaller cities of Italy.

Mr. E. R. Groves of the English department was recently married to a daughter of the late Chief Justice Doe of Dover.

At the College Church deacons have been appointed from the three upper classes, as follows: T. W. Worthen '07, R. L. Carns '08, and E. M. Moffatt '09.

Prof. H. E. Keyes was the author of an article on "The New Football" in the illustrated December number of the *Outlook*.

The debating squad is composed of the following men: J. B. Brown '07, P. M. Chase '09, Donahue '08, Elwell '08, Gillette '07, G. H. Howard '07, Hodgson '08, Holmes '10, Kelley '07, Lyon '10, O'Neill '07, Stern '07, Shaw '10, Theller '09, Varney '09, Yergin '10.

ALUMNI NOTES

WORCESTER LUNCH CLUB

Secretary, Dana M. Dustan, 340 Main St.,
Worcester

The Dartmouth Lunch Club of Worcester held its sixteenth and seventeenth meetings on November 3, and December 8, respectively. At the first meeting Mr. Melvin O. Adams '71 and Mr. Arthur L. Spring '80 were to have been the speakers, but Mr. Spring was unable to be present because of the death of his brother, Clarence Spring. Mr. Adams spoke on some of the needs of the College. At the second meeting Mr. Walter H. Small spoke on the Dartmouth man as a school man, Mr. Charles T. Woodbury spoke on Industrial Education, and Mr. Walter S. Young, on some of the national problems college men are being called upon to solve. Mr. L. B. Downing of Hanover was a guest and responded to the request for a short address.

CLASS OF 1841

Former Governor Alonzo Garcelon, non-grad, of the Medical School of Maine, died from accidental asphyxiation at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. G. Dennis, 18 George Street, Medford, Mass., December 7, aged 93 years. Doctor Garcelon graduated from Bowdoin in 1832, went to Dartmouth Medical School and remained but a short time, then entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati.

CLASS OF 1846

Secretary, J. Whitney Barstow, 1 Gramercy
Park, New York

The Reverend Joshua W. Wellman, A.M., D.D., founder of the Congregational club in 1866, one of the oldest clergymen in eastern Massachusetts and for a number of years pastor of the First Congregational church

of Malden, Mass., observed his eighty-fifth birthday November 28, at his home, 117 Summer street. He was elected a corporate member of the American Board and at one time was manager of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society. He has served as trustee of Phillips Academy and Andover Theological Seminary, and corporate member of the General Theological Library.

CLASS OF 1850

Secretary, Dr. John Ordronaux, Glen
Head, Long Island, N. Y.

The following appreciative notice of the late Alfred Russell, one of the editorials of the *Detroit Free Press*, will be of interest to many who have not seen it:

"The death of Alfred Russell, quite apart from the tragic suddenness of it, in circumstances of cheerful festivity, and in the moment of his elevation to peculiar honors, is not a common loss. It removes from the world, and especially from his own intimate community, an exceptional intellectual force. Perhaps what he was as a lawyer, in the active practice of that science, were better left to be estimated by his professional brethren, who are to meet for that specific purpose, but since he was, during more than half a century, a notable figure in the cultured life of the city of his home, it were not unbecoming or inappropriate to speak the word of appreciative remembrance.

"To great learning in the law Mr. Russell added a mind stored with the best literature of the ages. It was not a mere chest in which to pack the literary product that was his by reading. It was a mind that assimilated what it took in, sifted and purified it in the process of independent thought, and, on occasion, gave it forth for the instruction, the delight and the relish of all that were so fortunate as to partake of it. In exter-

nal manners the man was as fine as the mind. Alfred Russell was a model of intercourse with his fellow men. Self-discipline told in all his conduct. He was master of situations in which the exigencies of professional conflict often found him, because of that discipline. Nothing caught him off his balance. The suavity that distinguished him never forsook him, no matter how severe the ordeal he was called on to undergo. The poignant efforts of opposing counsel to catch him off his guard were wasted. Even judicial impatience and rank injustice were met by him with unruffled spirit and often adroitly turned to his own account. In this he fulfilled the scriptural ideal of a greater man than he that taketh a city. There is no way of accurately, or even approximately, measuring the value to the young in his profession of this kind of self-command. Its advantages are not to be appraised according to any ordinary rule of valuation. They are felt, rather than defined.

"Mr. Russell's intellectual method was such that he could 'put his hand on' any of his treasures in the dark so to say. These were classified, labeled, pigeon-holed and always in shape for instant use. No man of our time could boast of happier faculty in neatness and felicity of turning a speech, greater nimbleness in repartee, happier use of learning, without appearance of pedantry, better equipment for the social hour, or easier rise to great occasions, when the best that is in man is immediately and imperatively demanded. Like the poet's minds of old, his mind was to him a kingdom, wherein he reigned with wise beneficence, gentle authority and undisturbed serenity. He was fortunate to live as he lived, to die as he died.

"Had I many sons as I have hairs,
I could not wish them to a fairer death."

CLASS OF 1851

Professor Henry Edmund Sawyer of Washington, D. C., died in Randolph, Vt., on September 22. He was born on July 14, 1826, in Warner, Vt. Before the war he was principal of the Concord High School,

and later became superintendent of the high school for boys at Middletown, Conn., and also of the Mt. Hermon School, Northfield. In 1892, after two years' travel in Europe, he became professor of Biblical and ethical science in Tongaloo University, Tongaloo, Miss. Since 1895 he has resided in Washington, D. C.

CLASS OF 1857

Secretary, John H. Clark, Amherst, N. H.

Edwin R. Perkins of Cleveland, Ohio, received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Western Reserve University at its last Commencement.

CLASS OF 1859

Secretary, Edward Cowles, 419 Boylston St., Boston

Reverend L. T. Townsend, D. D., formerly of Boston University, has been elected president of Gammon Theological Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

CLASS OF 1861

It is the sad duty of the BI-MONTHLY to record the death of the secretary of 1861, the Honorable George A. Marden, on Wednesday, December 19, at his home in Lowell. The following editorial from the *Boston Transcript* expresses the place which Mr. Marden held in public esteem:

"The death of Assistant United States Treasurer George A. Marden is an event of sorrowful significance to a great many circles in this part of Massachusetts and in his native state of New Hampshire. Few men had taken more numerous parts in life's higher and more responsible activities, and he carried them all faithfully and efficiently, and some of them brilliantly. His own efforts were the ladder upon which he climbed to more than an ordinary level of distinction. He rose by performing well the duty that was nearest to him. As a journalist he won a reputation that made

his name familiar to other journalists all over the country. His knowledge of the legislative machinery of his state was exhaustive, and of her financial system and condition not less so, and in his relations to both he made records that were models for his successors. At the head of the sub-treasury in this city he has satisfied two administrations and the business public. Perhaps he was most widely known as a campaign speaker, or a speaker of any occasion that he would consent to serve. His wit was spontaneous and genuine, but not cruel, and it freshened and relieved many a dead level of political or social platitude. It flashed forth in his newspaper work as well as from the platform, and was a ready resource at all times. Such a man could hardly help being a valued friend and a charming companion. With all his versatility he was a man of rare modesty, and ever generous in his estimates of others."

CLASS OF 1863

Secretary, M. C. Lamprey, Concord, N. H.

Reverend George H. French died October 2, of heart disease, after a short illness at his home in Park Hill, N. H. He was born in Candia, N. H., July 1838, prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and after four years at Dartmouth returned to Andover and there graduated from the Theological Seminary in 1868. His pastorates have been entirely in Vermont and New Hampshire. For the past twelve years he has been pastor of the Congregational churches at Westmoreland and Park Hill, N. H. Mr. French leaves a widow and three sons, Warren '95, Irving '01, and George '01.

1866

Secretary, Henry Whittemore, Framingham, Mass.

The return of Henry C. Ide to this country has been the occasion of many utterances of highest esteem for him and the work which he has done. The *St.*

Johnsbury Caledonian has printed an editorial review of the tasks undertaken and accomplished by him, from which quotation is here made:

"Mr. Ide has been on the commission since it was created by President McKinley in 1900, and he and the other native Vermonter, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan, are the only members of the original commission. When that body organized Mr. Ide was made secretary of justice and secretary of finance. Within a year he had compiled a code of laws which has since been the civil code of the islands, and of this monumental work the attorney-general of the islands said,

" 'In a comparatively short time Judge Ide produced a code consisting of 967 sections and forming a book of 283 pages, entitled, "The Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippines." It received full consideration by the commission and after a public hearing upon each section of it, in which the Spanish, Filipino and American members of the bar of Manila participated, was adopted on Oct. 1, 1901. This code introduced many new principles of procedure, though the main body of the substantive law was but slightly changed. It is distinctly American and adopts what is known as the "code" practice distinguished from the common law practice. It is now known in the Philippines as the Ide code.' "

"As secretary of finance he was all the time the watch-dog of the treasury and in this department his life work in the Philippines was changing the currency from the debased Mexican to a standard coinage. Of this work the *Far Eastern Review* said, when it was accomplished in 1905:

" 'The ease with which the result has been accomplished reflects the highest credit on the government, and especially the department of finance and justice, under the administration of Hon. Henry C. Ide. It is no small task to take out of circulation some forty million of depreciated currency and substitute one based upon a gold standard, all within the short time of a year and a half.' He was inaugurated as governor-general on April 2, 1906, and the *Manila*

Times condensed his inaugural into these words, 'Peace and harmony; progress and prosperity.' The conclusion of his address 'expressed,' said the *Manila American*, 'as nearly as possible, the wishes of every intelligent American in these islands and we believe those of every progressive Filipino.' 'And in a vein of humor the *Manila American* suggested that parents would do well to name their baby boys for him as 'it would be well to remember that Henry C. is as popular in the Philippines at the present time as any other name might ever hope to be.'"

"When the news came from Washington that he was to be succeeded by another man the *Manila Times* says 'It was viewed with regret as he has demonstrated a thorough understanding of conditions here and a peculiar capacity for successful administration in these islands.' The *Libertas* voiced the sentiments of the Filipinos when it said in its issue of July 7, 'The idea is being agitated among certain prominent elements of our political life of asking the supreme authority of the sovereign nation for the continuation of Mr. Ide at the head of the government of these Islands. It can not be doubted that the persons who entertain the desires are greatly influenced by the unquestionable capacity for government which Mr. Ide has manifested since his promotion to the elevated office which he now occupies.'"

Professor Colby has kindly allowed the BI-MONTHLY to use a quotation from a personal letter to himself in which Judge Ide speaks of conditions in the Islands as follows:

"The traditions, training and customs of the Filipino people are so alien to those of our own that new institutions cannot safely and wisely be forcibly implanted among them without such modifications as to adapt them to conditions and sentiments here existing. There is always danger in legislation that the new and, supposedly, reform legislation cuts much deeper than is intended and goes athwart some principle of the civil law which had its origin in careful study, and which is well adapted to the habits, modes, and thoughts of the people. The commission has never attempted to uproot

the Roman law, which in substance has prevailed here since the beginning of Spanish domination, and which is well understood in general by the educated people, and which is probably better adapted to protect the interests of commerce and business enterprise than is the common law. Occasional and anomalous features in the body of civil law have been changed, but the great mass of it remains untouched, and doubtless ought so to remain. The procedure, however, was execrable, and has been completely reformed in civil actions in such way as to simplify it greatly and to expedite and cheapen the securing of final results. Criminal procedure has likewise been greatly simplified, but the penal code needs reforming. A comprehensive penal code and code of criminal procedure has been prepared but has not yet been perfected in all its details, and therefore has not been enacted. Some interesting legislation has been put into operation since the date of my last report, a copy of which I sent you. A chattel mortgage law, none being in existence here before, a completely new system of weights and measures, based upon the metric system and upon an elaborate report of existing conditions on weights and measures, which were chaotic, prepared by Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis, a young professor in Harvard University, and a son of one of my college classmates at Dartmouth, a complete system of postal savings banks, a new corporation law, which is intended to be liberal to capitalists and at the same time to guard the future interests of the people, a law dealing with the opium problem which, although not satisfactory, is probably the best that could be done at this time, in view of the action that Congress had already taken, a law making it optional with the various provincial governments to establish, if they see fit, a system of compulsory labor upon the roads in order to facilitate the means of transportation, which are very poor, a law granting a concession to an American syndicate to construct 295 miles of new railroads in the Visayan Islands, and to another syndicate to construct 495 miles of new railroads in the Island of Luzon, are among the measures accomplished since the

beginning of last November, when I began to perform the duties of governor-general. A new bankruptcy law is also in course of preparation, there being none now in existence, and will be passed before September, probably."

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CLASS OF 1869
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Secretary, Charles P. Chase, Hanover, N. H.

Right Reverend Isaac L. Nicholson, bishop of the Milwaukee Episcopal diocese, died Oct. 29, 1906, after a lingering illness. He is survived by a son. He was a leading member of the Dartmouth College alumni. His preliminary education was received at the old Newton Academy in West Baltimore. He afterwards went through a course at St. Timothy Hall, near Catonsville, and, besides, received a military education. He then went to St. John's College in Annapolis. At all of these institutions he graduated with the highest honors.

He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1869, and his first active work as a clergyman was begun in this town. He was ordered to the diaconate in 1871 and became assistant rector of St. Thomas' Church, a position he held until the following year, when he was ordained a priest.

He afterward was rector of churches in Maryland, his native state. Doctor Nicholson was elected bishop of Indiana in 1883, but declined to accept the office. While rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, in 1891, he was elected bishop of Milwaukee.

Bishop Nicholson was widely known in the United States and England as one of the leaders of the Catholic party in the Episcopal church. He was president of the Clerical Union for the Maintenance and Defence of Catholic Principles, a national organization of high church clergy.

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CLASS OF 1872
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Secretary, Albert E. Frost, Winthrop St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

James Franklin Beard, one of the best known men of Somerville, Mass., and the

city treasurer, died early in July last from acute indigestion and kidney trouble after an illness of only a few hours. He was born Oct. 1, 1849, in Reading, Mass. After completing two years of his college course he was obliged to leave on account of sickness in his family, but was granted an A.B. degree on petition of his class at their twenty-fifth anniversary. For nearly twenty years Mr. Beard was a member of the firm of Harrison, Beard, and Co., and in 1892 he was elected cashier of the Somerville National Bank, which position he resigned in 1900 to take the office of city treasurer. A wife and son survive him.

Reverend Joseph A. Freeman, pastor at Deep River, Conn., aged sixty-five, died suddenly of heart failure on September 15. He was born in Caledonia, Nova Scotia. After courses at Kimball Union Academy, Dartmouth College and Yale Seminary, he became pastor of a church in Boscawen, N. H. From there he went to Connecticut, where he had three pastorates, the longest at Woodbury for eighteen years. From there he went to Deep River. He is survived by a widow and two children.

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CLASS OF 1873
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Secretary, S. Winchester Adriance, Winchester, Mass.

Alfred S. Hall has purchased one of the best ranches in the state of Texas and sent out his son, Francis C. Hall (D. C. 1902) to settle upon the claim and carry it on. The ranch is in Alpine, County of Brewster, and young Mr. Hall starts out with 125 head of cattle, besides other stock.

Otis Humphrey Marion, surgeon-general on the staff of Governor John L. Bates, died at his home in Alston, Boston, Nov. 27, 1906, from pneumonia. He was born at Burlington, Mass., and was fifty-nine years old. His parents were Abner and Sarah Prescott Marion. Colonel Prescott of Revolutionary fame was his mother's great-uncle, while his father was a descendant of the early Marion stock, of which General Marion was one. Otis H. Marion prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy,

from which he was graduated in 1869, entering Dartmouth College in the fall and graduating with his class in June, 1873. In common with many other students he taught school during the long winter vacation which then prevailed. He taught at Stowe, Vt., and Enfield, N. H. In this and in other ways he worked his own way through college. He was one of the charter members of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity at Dartmouth, and was class marshal on Class Day. In the fall of 1873 he entered the Medical School of Harvard University, graduated in 1876, and was house surgeon at the City Hospital, Boston, until Jan. 1, 1878. After a brief European tour he settled, in March, 1878, at Brighton Station, Boston, removing in June, 1879, to Allston Station, Boston, where he continued in the practice of medicine until his death. Doctor Marion was greatly interested in military matters. He was an ardent advocate of physical training and athletics for the soldiers, and he first introduced into the militia lectures on first aid to the injured. He was an expert rifleman, and was a member of the famous rifle team which went to England in 1889, and won every match in which it entered. During the early part of the Spanish-American war he was surgeon of the 6th Massachusetts volunteer infantry. Jan. 6, 1906, he was elected to the command of the Old Guard of Massachusetts. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and belonged to the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Bunker Hill Association, and various other military and fraternal organizations. Ever genial and hearty to all, his popularity which won the friendship of those in College, was a characteristic of his after life. His beautiful home in Allston was thronged with sorrowing friends at the farewell services on the afternoon of November 30.

Robert Kerr has been chosen judge of the county court for El Paso County, Colorado.

Frederick C. Ainsworth, ex-'73, is military secretary of the United States under Secretary of War Taft. Since his entrance into government service many years ago,

the advance of General Ainsworth has been continuous. He has risen steadily from the rank of Captain in 1879, Major in 1891, Colonel in 1892, Brigadier General in 1899, to his present rank of Major General. General Ainsworth devised and introduced the index record and system, by means of which all military and medical records have been reproduced in such a manner as to make the full record of any soldier immediately available. Upwards of 50,000,000 index record cards were prepared and placed on file. The adoption of this system resulted in the permanent saving of \$500,000 a year to the government. It is considered the most perfect system in existence and has been adopted by various other governments. General Ainsworth is a graduate of the School of Medicine of the College of the City of New York, 1874, and entered the U. S. Army in the fall of 1874.

CLASS OF 1874

Secretary, Charles E. Quimby, 44 West 36th St., New York

Frank S. Streeter, chief counsel of the Boston and Maine railroad for the state of New Hampshire, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted and is to take effect December 31.

CLASS OF 1878

Secretary, Walter H. Small, 42 Adelphi Ave., Providence

Andrew W. Edson is repeating his course of thirty lectures of last year on "School Management and School Methods" in the Brooklyn teachers' extension course at the Polytechnic Institute on Friday afternoons. The class numbers over one hundred forty. The board of education has increased his salary with that of the other associate city superintendents, from \$5,500 to \$6,500.

Doctor E. M. Vittum has been chosen successor to Doctor J. H. Mosely as president of Fargo College, North Dakota.

Winfield S. Montgomery of Washington, D. C., has been re-elected assistant city superintendent in charge of the colored schools.

CLASS OF 1879

Secretary, C. C. Davis, Winchester, N. H.

At the time when the nomination of Charles M. Hough for United States judge for the Southern District of New York was sent to the senate, the following letter written to President Roosevelt by Attorney-General Moody was given out for publication:

"I send to you the nomination of Charles M. Hough for the position of district judge in the Southern District of New York. You have received heretofore my recommendation of his appointment, and I now, at your suggestion, render you a brief account of the investigation undertaken at your direction which led to the recommendation.

"You told me that you wished to select for this position the very best man available and urged me to take the utmost pains to ascertain and report to you the name of that man, having considered only the character and capacity of the candidate, the interests of public and the bar. I had conferences at New York, both personally and through the United States attorney, with some of the federal judges. I asked them with the United States attorney to go over the field with great care and inform me of the names of those available who in their judgment would be the most suitable for appointment. I requested them to consider not only the names of those who had offered themselves or who had been offered by others as candidates but also the names of any men who, without formally becoming candidates, would accept the position if it were tendered to them without any effort on their part.

"This very much broadened the field of inquiry, as there are many men who would not become active candidates for a judicial position, but would accept one if it were tendered to them without the necessity on

their part of endeavoring to obtain political or other backing; for the men best fitted for judicial positions are usually the very men who will not consent to make an active canvass for appointment.

"The result was that, after careful consideration, the names of three men were sent to me. It was stated that of the three Mr. Hough, in the opinion of the district attorney and the judges with whom he conferred, would make the most satisfactory judge. I was informed that it was the belief that Hough would be a 'remarkably good appointment, and in a marked degree was the best candidate.'

"I have had several conferences in New York, and others in Washington, with members of the New York Bar, and have had the advantage of Mr. Root's knowledge and large acquaintance with the members of that bar. A large number of letters of indorsement of Mr. Hough, which seem to have been voluntarily offered, I forward herewith. Mr. Hough has had a large and varied general practice; his reputation is unassailable and he is in the prime of life, with the prospect of many years of judicial usefulness before him. I think that his appointment would be a most admirable one.

"I beg to say in conclusion that the public interest imperatively requires the speedy nomination and confirmation of a judge in this district."

Doctor F. G. Wheatley will succeed Senator Kyle in the next Massachusetts legislature. He is chairman of the unpaid commission in charge of the school for the feeble-minded.

CLASS OF 1880

Secretary, Dana M. Dustan, 340 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

Dana M. Dustan has recently taken an extended trip in the West, attending the meeting of the national association of life underwriters at St. Louis. He served as a member of the nominating and executive committees of that association.

CLASS OF 1881

Secretary, Myron W. Adams, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Reverend George W. Patterson is chaplain of the Vermont house of representatives.

CLASS OF 1882

Secretary, Luther B. Little, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

Doctor Arthur V. Goss has succeeded Doctor John P. Brown '60 as superintendent of the Taunton, Mass., Insane Hospital.

CLASS OF 1883

Secretary, S. W. Robertson, Rochester, N. H.

Reverend John Barstow has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church at Manchester, Vt., to accept a call to the church at Lee, Mass.

CLASS OF 1884

Secretary, James P. Houston, 1180 Sheffield Ave., Chicago

Reverend Charles A. Dinsmore, pastor of the First Congregational church, Waterbury, Conn., is the author of a book entitled, "Atonement in Literature and Life," published this fall by Houghton, Mifflin and Co. Mr. Dinsmore is one of the board of preachers at Yale for the present year.

An important new book, "The Passing of Korea," has appeared, written by Homer B. Hulbert, whose life at Seoul, Korea, as a teacher, makes him well acquainted with the subject.

Winfield S. Hammond was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent the second district of Minnesota in the national house of representatives.

CLASS OF 1886

Secretary, Wm. M. Hatch, 221 Columbus Ave., Boston

William H. Taylor of Hardwick, Vt., has been chosen a member of the state senate, and was elected by the legislature as one of the judges of the recently established superior court.

Married, September 19. at Chicago, Karl H. Goodwin and Abigail A. Martin. They will reside at 927 Lunt Ave., Rogers Park, Chicago.

CLASS OF 1889

Secretary, James C. Flagg, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

Reverend Ozora S. Davis, Ph.D., pastor of the South Congregational church, New Britain, Conn., received the honorary degree of D.D. from Iowa College at the recent Commencement.

CLASS OF 1892

Barron Shirley, one of the most successful lawyers of Franklin, N. H., died on July 1, 1906. After graduating from Dartmouth, he studied law at Boston University. He began practice at Chattanooga, Tenn., and later removed to Andover, N. H., and then to Franklin, where he has been since 1898. Mr. Shirley was twice elected to the New Hampshire state legislature, in which he took an active part. At the time of his death he was secretary of his class.

Frederick McM. Kreutzer (non-grad.) died at his home in Lyons, N. Y., of heart failure on September 6. Mr. Kreutzer had been editor of the *Dubuque Daily Times* and of the *Syracuse Courier*, but since 1895 has been practising law in Lyons.

E. C. Potter has been re-elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives.

CLASS OF 1893

Secretary, H. C. Pearson, Concord, N. H.

Reverend W. T. Sparhawk has accepted a call to the church in Charleston, Vermont.

Winthrop P. Abbott, principal of the high school in Proctor, Vt., occupied the chair as president at the fifty-seventh annual convention of the Vermont State Teachers' Association at Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 18-20, 1906.

William G. Aborn's principal office is now in the Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio, but he is in Boston very frequently, looking after his eastern business interests.

Reverend Frank N. Saltmarsh has concluded a very successful pastorate of three years over the Congregational church at Alton, N. H.

Honorable Guy W. Cox of Boston, president of the class, has been re-elected to the Massachusetts state senate.

Harlan C. Pearson is the author of a short story, "The Woman with the Knitting," published in November.

G. O. B. Hawley is with the Triumph Voting Machine Company at Pittsfield, Mass.

Herbert S. Martyn, M.D., of Cuttingsville, Vt., was married in Rutland, Vt., June 20, to Miss Mary A. Parker.

CLASS OF 1894

Secretary, Charles C. Merrill, Winchendon, Mass.

Henry N. Hurd, who attended the Harvard Law School, and is practicing in Manchester, N. H., was recently elected representative to the general court from that city.

S. E. Burroughs, formerly of the firm of Taggart, Tuttle, Burroughs, and Wyman, lawyers, has formed a partnership with James P. Tuttle, Esq., under the firm name of Tuttle and Burroughs, with offices at 28-31 Pickering Bldg., 803 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.

Harry B. Amey of Island Foré, Vt., was elected state's attorney of Essex County at the recent election.

Reverend Walter H. Rollins was installed as pastor of the First Congregational church, Waterloo, Iowa.

CLASS OF 1895

Secretary, Frank P. Dodge, Boulder, Col.

Burton T. Scales has been appointed as one of the fifteen musicians, chosen as supervisors of school music in this country, to lecture before the public school music classes in the Institute of Musical Art in New York, of which Frank Damrosch is the head. Each of these supervisors is to give one lecture on the conditions under which music is taught in his school.

Algar E. Carlton is in the United States consular service in Spain.

Arthur G. Bugbee is superintendent of the Gulf Woolen Mills at Conshocken, Pa.

CLASS OF 1896

Secretary, Carl H. Richardson, 27 School St., Boston

Arthur Thad Smith was married to Miss Arinda S. Dickey of Milton, N. H., on Nov. 15, 1906. They are to live at 40 Lindsey Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Robert C. Bacon of Brattleboro, Vt., was chosen state's attorney of Windham county at the recent election.

Mr. H. J. Hapgood of New York, president of Hapgoods, the National Organization of Brain Brokers, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on the Employment problem before students of Harvard University in February.

CLASS OF 1897

Secretary, John M. Boyd, Boston University, Boston

Ernest W. Butterfield, who for the past four years has been principal of the Laconia

High School, had tendered his resignation to the Laconia board of education, having been elected principal of the Dover high school at a larger salary.

George A. Adams has formed a partnership in legal matters with Judge L. P. Hale at Canton, N. Y.

H. Morris Lull is now engaged in civil engineering in San Francisco, in the employ of the Southern Pacific.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice L. Holton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Holton, 4345 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, to Lewis H. Blanchard of the same city. Mr. Blanchard is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and vice-president of Hapgoods. The wedding will probably take place in the late winter or early spring.

CLASS OF 1898

Secretary, Herbert W. Blake, Island Pond, Vermont

Warren D. Turner, M.D., of Worcester, Vt., was married in May to Miss Blanche M. Bert of New York City. He has just been chosen to represent his town in the state house of representatives.

Sherman R. Moulton was married to Miss Stella A. Platt at her brother's home in Riverside, R. I., in June last. They will reside at 17 North Union St., Burlington, Vt.

Herbert W. Blake was elected judge of probate for his county.

Frederic H. Leggett, for some years in charge of the Western Electric Company's interests in Tokio, Japan, has been transferred to Antwerp, Belgium.

CLASS OF 1899

Secretary, Elmer W. Barnstow, New Britain, Conn.

Joseph W. Hobbs is meeting with much success as the new principal of the Portsmouth, N. H., high school. He was pro-

moted from teacher in English to principal, carrying a salary of \$1,450.

H. D. Hardy has been elected a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives.

CLASS OF 1900

Secretary, Henry N. Teague, New York.

The engagement is announced of Frederick W. Jenkins to Miss Mabel L. Chamberlain of Medford, Mass.

CLASS OF 1901

Secretary, Channing H. Cox, Tremont Building, Boston

Eliot Bishop, M.D., has opened an office, at 455 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, for the practice of medicine.

George E. Robinson died at his home in Brookline, Mass., on November 23, 1906. He attended the Harvard-Dartmouth game on Nov 17, and the next morning was taken sick with pneumonia. His death was due immediately to heart failure. Mr. Robinson fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. At Dartmouth he belonged to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Sphinx Senior society. After graduation he went directly into business, where he met with marked success. He was one of the most prominent and loyal as well as beloved of the younger Boston alumni.

Eugene F. Clark was married on September 19, to Miss Martha G. Haskell, of Auburndale, Mass.

H. B. Gilmore was married October 23 to Miss Grace A. Hylan of Lowell, Mass.

CLASS OF 1902

Secretary, W. C. Hill, 15 Lindsdale St., Ashmont, Mass.

Doctor Homer Z. Leach is practicing at Gilbertville, Mass.

Doctor John C. O'Connor is engaged in hospital work at the Salem, Mass., hospital.

Benjamin Alling has formed a law firm with Judge Klett of New Britain, under the firm name of Klett and Alling.

J. Frank Drake has charge of the commercial department of the Home Correspondence School, Springfield, Mass., as well as being secretary of the board of trade of that city.

S. E. Newman was married August 2, at Winchester, Mass., to Miss Mabel D. Corey. Mr. Newman has opened a real estate office at 15 State St., Boston.

Philip Fox has been studying solar work in Berlin this past summer.

CLASS OF 1903

Secretary, Jeremiah F. Mahoney, No. Andover, Mass.

William W. Grant, Jr., was married to Miss Gertrude H. Hendrie of New York City on Nov. 3, 1906.

Born, November 17, a son, John Bodge, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Kenerson.

The engagement of Carl H. Farley of Chicago of Miss Freda Gray of Maywood, Ill., has been announced.

Mark B. Wiley (non-grad.) was recently elected secretary of Hapgoods.

CLASS OF 1904

Secretary, H. E. Woodward, 35 Clark St., Lexington, Mass.

Earl E. Herman and Harry L. Hale have recently become members of the real estate firm of Holton, Seele, and Co., of Chicago.

Albert L. Hill was married to Miss Helen A. Brown on August 27, at Dunham, Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Hill will reside in Denver, Col., where he intends to complete his medical education at the University of Colorado.



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Harry G. Nutt died at Altoona, Pa., on October 7, from typhoid fever. He took a master's degree in sociology from Dartmouth in 1905, and 1905-06 studied at Cornell on a fellowship. At the time of his illness and death he was engaged in an investigation throughout the state of Pennsylvania for the Central Committee on Neglected Children.

CLASS OF 1905

Secretary, Edgar Gilbert, Methuen, Mass.

H. B. Preston is teaching at Kimball Union Academy.

The engagement is announced of Fred N. Harwood of Chicago to Miss Alice Luce of Orange, Mass.

Irving W. Bedell has taken a responsible position in the managing department of the Great Falls Bleachery and Dye Works, at Somersworth, N. H.

Reverend Irving W. Stuart has left Hartland, Vt., to become assistant pastor of the First Congregational church, Detroit, Mich.

CLASS OF 1906

Secretary, R. W. Scott, 133 Broad St., Boston

Reverend Elbridge C. Torrey has become pastor of the Congregational church at Sheffield, Mass.

Ray E. Butterfield preached through the summer at Tunbridge, Vt., and has now entered Hartford Theological Seminary.

R. M. Evans has charge of the Greek and Science departments at Kimball Union Academy.

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